DẠY TỐT HỌC TỐT

ABC

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ABC NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ **Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi Tiếng Anh 12**

NGUYỄN PHÚ THỌ

IN LẦN II

Bồi dưỡng học sinh giỏi
Tiếng Anh
12

Dành cho HS khá, giỏi & HS các khối chuyên Anh

ĐHQG Hà Nội

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Phần đáp án được in ở cuối sách sẽ giúp các em có thể kiểm chứng lại kết quả luyện tập của mình.

Chúng tôi hi vọng rằng cuốn sách này sẽ hữu ích cho các em. Chúc các em thành công.

Dù đã rất cố gắng, song cuốn sách này cũng có thể còn những khiếm khuyết. Rất mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp của quý vị độc giả và các em học sinh.

Mọi góp ý xin gởi về:

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Email: alphabookcenter@yahoo.com

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Tác giả

PHẦN I
LÍ THUYẾT

I. IDIOMS (THÀNH NGỮ)

A. Chú giải các thành ngữ thông dụng và bài tập trắc nghiệm ứng dụng

+ sell like hot cakes: bán đắt như tôm tươi.

Ví dụ: During the days when the temperature dropped under 10°C, electric heaters sold like hot cakes in the Northern cities of Vietnam. (*Suốt những ngày nhiệt độ tụt xuống dưới 10°C, lò sưởi điện bán đắt như tôm tươi ở các thành phố miền Bắc Việt Nam.*)

+ pull someone's legs: trêu chọc ai đó.

Ví dụ: He never seems to be serious when talking with me. He is always trying to pull my legs. (*Anh ta có vẻ chả bao giờ nghiêm túc khi nói chuyện với tôi. Anh ta lúc nào cũng tìm cách trêu chọc tôi.*)

+ hit the roof: giận dữ

Ví dụ: The teacher hit the roof when she knew that more than ten students cheated in her test. (*Cô giáo cực kì giận dữ khi biết rằng hơn 10 học sinh quay cóp trong bài kiểm tra của cô.*)

+ go for a song: bán giá rẻ, bán giá hạ

Ví dụ: We don't want to continue our business any longer. All the goods will go for a song so that we can close at the end of this month. (*Chúng tôi không muốn tiếp tục kinh doanh nữa. Tất cả hàng hóa sẽ được bán giá rẻ để chúng tôi có thể đóng cửa vào cuối tháng này.*)

+ look daggers at someone: giận dữ nhìn ai đó

Ví dụ: He looked daggers at the security guard of the supermarket when this man asked him to open his bag. (*Ông ấy giận dữ nhìn người nhân viên an ninh của siêu thị khi anh này yêu cầu ông mở túi của mình ra.*)

+ hand in glove: sâu sát với

Ví dụ: The environmentalists have been working hand in glove with the local government to prevent water pollution in this beautiful lake. *(Các nhà môi trường đã và đang làm việc sâu sát với chính quyền địa phương để ngăn chặn sự ô nhiễm nước ở cái hồ xinh đẹp này.)*

+ have a bee in one's bonnet about something: đặt nặng chuyện gì

Ví dụ: My mother never buys red meat when she goes to market because she always has a bee in her bonnet about it doing harm to the health. *(Mẹ tôi không bao giờ mua thịt có màu đỏ khi đi chợ vì bà luôn đặt nặng chuyện thịt màu đỏ có hại cho sức khỏe.)*

+ splitting headache: nhức đầu như búa bổ

Ví dụ: I drank too much beer at the party last night and now I have a splitting headache. *(Tôi uống quá nhiều bia ở bữa tiệc tối qua và bây giờ tôi đau đầu như búa bổ.)*

+ pay through the nose: trả giá rất cao, trả giá mắc để mua cái gì đó

Ví dụ: My brother has just bought a flat in Ho Chi Minh City but he said that he had to pay through the nose for it. *(Anh trai tôi vừa mới mua một căn hộ ở thành phố Hồ Chí Minh nhưng anh ấy nói anh ấy phải trả một giá rất cao để mua được nó.)*

+ death warmed up: như chết rồi, như ma chết trôi

Ví dụ: You look like death warmed up. What time did you go home from the party last night? *(Cậu trông giống như ma chết trôi thế kia. Cậu đi dự tiệc mấy giờ mới về tối qua vậy?)*

+ get cold feet: mất hết can đảm, chùn bước, sờn lòng

Ví dụ: At first, I was eager to go abroad to find a job but later I got cold feet. *(Thoạt đầu tôi rất háo hức đi ra nước ngoài kiếm việc nhưng sau đó tôi cảm thấy chùn bước.)*

+ jump the traffic lights: vượt đèn đỏ

Ví dụ: He was in a hurry and decided to jump the traffic lights. As a result, he was fined 120,000VND by the police. *(Anh ta đang vội và quyết định vượt đèn đỏ. Kết quả là anh ta bị công an phạt 120.000đồng.)*

+ fly off the handle: dễ nổi giận, dễ phát cáu

Ví dụ: I can't stand his behaviour. It is very easy for him to fly off the handle. *(Tôi thật không thể chịu nổi lối cư xử của anh ta. Anh ta rất dễ nổi cáu.)*

+ off the peg: may sẵn

Ví dụ: Buying clothes off the peg is normally cheaper than having the tailor make them. *(Mua quần áo may sẵn thường rẻ hơn so với thuê thợ may chúng.)*

+ the apple of one's eye: đồ quý của ai đó, người quý báu của ai đó.

Ví dụ: You should never touch her laptop. It is always the apple of her eye. *(Anh đừng bao giờ nên động tới máy tính xách tay của cô ấy. Nó luôn là đồ quý của cô ấy đấy.)*

+ by the skin of one's teeth: sát sao, suýt

Ví dụ: I overslept this morning and caught the last bus to school by the skin of my teeth. *(Tôi ngủ quên sáng nay và suýt tí nữa trễ chuyến xe buýt cuối cùng đến trường.)*

+ beat about the bush: nói loanh quoanh, nói vòng vo tam quốc

Ví dụ: Don't waste my time. Please stop beating about the bush and tell me what you want. *(Đừng làm phí thì giờ của tôi nữa. Làm ơn thôi đừng có vòng vo tam quốc nữa mà hãy nói cho tôi biết anh muốn điều gì?)*

+ bucket down: mưa xối xả, mưa như trút nước

Ví dụ: We had no sooner set off for a picnic than it started to bucket down. *(Chúng tôi chưa kịp lên đường đi picnic thì trời bắt đầu mưa như trút nước.)*

+ close shaves: những lần thoát hiểm trong đường tơ kẽ tóc

Ví dụ: When he was young, he was an excellent spy. He sometimes tells me about his close shaves before he retired and moved to this city. *(Khi ông ấy còn trẻ, ông ấy là một điệp viên tài ba. Ông ấy thỉnh thoảng kể cho tôi nghe về những lần thoát hiểm trong đường tơ kẽ tóc trước khi ông về hưu và đến sống ở thành phố này.)*

+ drop a brick: nói lỡ lời

Ví dụ: I found out that I had just dropped a brick when saying that I met her boyfriend at the restaurant because he had told her that he went to an important meeting at the company. *(Tôi nhận ra rằng mình vừa lỡ lời khi nói rằng tôi gặp bạn trai cô ấy ở nhà hàng vì trước đó anh ấy bảo cô ấy là anh ấy đến dự một cuộc họp quan trọng ở công ty.)*

+ blow one's trumpet: bốc phét, khoác lác

Ví dụ: I really hate my boss because he keeps blowing his trumpet – saying that he is the number-one businessman in the whole country. *(Tôi thực sự ghét ông chủ của tôi vì ông ấy luôn khoác lác rằng ông ấy là doanh nhân số một trên toàn quốc.)*

+ sleep on it: suy nghĩ thêm về điều đó

Ví dụ: You should sleep on it and give me your answer at the end of this month. *(Bạn nên suy nghĩ thêm về điều đó và cho tôi câu trả lời vào cuối tháng này.)*

+ drop someone a line: viết thư cho ai

Ví dụ: Remember to remind him to drop me a line when you come to Thailand to visit him. *(Nhớ nhắc anh ấy viết thư cho tôi khi bạn đến Thái Lan thăm anh ấy nhé.)*

+ fight tooth and nail: đánh nhau dữ dội, cấu xé nhau.

Ví dụ: The two groups of bullies fought tooth and nail before the police came last night. *(Hai nhóm đầu gấu đó đánh nhau dữ dội trước khi cảnh sát đến tối hôm qua.)*

+ know like the back of one's hand: rõ như lòng bàn tay, biết tường tận

Ví dụ: He has been working at this museum for more than 30 years and knows it like the back of his hand. *(Ông ấy làm việc tại viện bảo tàng này hơn 30 năm và biết mọi ngóc ngách của nó như lòng bàn tay mình.)*

+ down the drain: đổ sông đổ biển

Ví dụ: I regret buying this second-hand car. It was a lot of money down the drain. *(Tôi hối hận đã mua chiếc xe cũ này. Thật là đem tiền đổ sông đổ biển.)*

+ smell a rat: hoài nghi, linh cảm chuyện không ổn

Ví dụ: He said there was nothing happened but I began to smell a rat when he kept beating about the bush. *(Anh ta nói chả có chuyện gì nhưng tôi bắt đầu linh cảm chuyện gì đó không ổn khi anh ta cứ quanh co mãi.)*

+ the last straw: giọt nước tràn li

Ví dụ: The fact that the team lost the last match was the last straw. The coach was forced to resign. *(Việc đội bóng thua trận đấu vừa qua là giọt nước tràn ly. Huấn luyện viên bị buộc phải từ chức.)*

+ get the hang of something: nắm được, sử dụng được

Ví dụ: A computer is something very strange to this old woman but she soon gets the hang of it. *(Máy tính là một cái gì đó rất lạ lẫm đối với bà lão này nhưng bà sớm sử dụng được nó.)*

+ get something on one's mind: đang bận tâm điều gì.

Ví dụ: What's the matter with you today? Are you getting something on your mind? *(Hôm nay có chuyện gì với bạn vậy? Bạn đang bận tâm điều gì phải không?)*

+ chip in: góp tiền

Ví dụ: On Tet occassion this year, we had a meeting and decided to chip in to hold a party and invited all the teachers who had taught us at high school. *(Vào dịp Tết năm nay, chúng tôi có cuộc họp và quyết định góp tiền với nhau để tổ chức một bữa tiệc mời tất cả các thầy cô giáo đã dạy chúng tôi hồi cấp ba.)*

+ get butterflies in one's stomach: cảm thấy bồn chồn

Ví dụ: Every student get butterflies in their stomach before an important examination. *(Mọi học sinh đều cảm thấy bồn chồn trước một kì thi quan trọng.)*

+ off one's head: điên, loạn trí

Ví dụ: That young man must be off his head when driving his car so fast. *(Gã trai trẻ đó hẳn là mất trí khi lái xe nhanh đến vậy.)*

+ off the record: không chính thức, không được công bố.

Ví dụ: The information you've got is off the record so be careful if you intend to use it for publication. *(Thông tin mà bạn có được chỉ là không chính thức vì thế hãy cẩn thận nếu bạn dự định công bố nó.)*

+ one's cup of tea: thứ mà ta thích

Ví dụ: Listening to a piece of classical music is the first thing I do every day. Classical music is really my cup of tea. *(Nghe một bản nhạc cổ điển là thứ tôi làm đầu tiên trong ngày. Nhạc cổ điển thực sự là cái mà tôi thích.)*

+ cut it fine: đến sát giờ

Ví dụ: Luckily I cut it fine this morning. They were about to leave without me when I came. *(May quá tôi đến sát giờ sáng nay. Họ sắp sửa rời đi mà không có tôi thì tôi đến.)*

+ golden handshake: một món tiền rất hậu dành tặng một người sắp nghỉ việc.

Ví dụ: All the staff agree to give the president of the company a golden handshake of one hundred thousand dollars when he retires. *(Toàn thể cán bộ nhân viên đồng ý tặng cho chủ tịch công ty món tiền 100 ngàn đô la khi ông ấy về hưu.)*

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. Although she had never used a word-processor before, she soon got the........................ of it.
A. feel B. touch C. swing D. hang

2. I caught the last bus by the skin of my........................ .
A. mouth B. leg C. neck D. teeth

3. "What's wrong with Guy today? He's unusually quiet."
"He's got something on his .... I expect."
A. brain B. mind C. thoughts D. brow

4. I really must go and lie down for a while; I've got a .... headache.
A. cutting B. splitting C. ringing D. cracking

5. The sky got very dark and soon it began to........................ down.
A. roar B. bath C. bucket D. pouring

6. My father .... when he found out that I'd damaged the car.
A. hit the roof B. saw pink elephants
C. made my blood boil D. brought the house down

7. If you want a flat in the centre of the city you have to pay through the .... for it.
A. teeth B. back of your head
C. nose D. arm

8. Because the owner wanted a quick sale, the house went for .... only £30,000.
A. loose change B. a song C. a loaf of bread D. a smile

9. Stop........................ about the bush, James! Just tell me exactly what the problem is.
A. rushing B. hiding C. beating D. moving

10. You didn't think I was being serious, did you, Brian? It was a joke! I was pulling your .... that's all !
A. thumb B. hair C. toe D. leg

11. I usually buy my clothes........................ . It's cheaper than going to a dress maker.
A. off the peg B. on the house C. in public D. on the shelf

12. David's leaving on Friday. I suggest we all .... and get him a going-away present £1 each should do.
A. dish out B. chip in C. pass the buck D. pay on the nail

13. She would do anything for her youngest son. He was the .... of her eye.
A. plum B. centre C. star D. apple

14. I always get .... in my stomach before visiting the dentist.
A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs

15. Those second-hand Walkmans are selling like .... If you want one, you'd better buy one now before they're all gone.
A. shooting stars B. fresh bread
C. hot cakes D. wild oats

16. I haven't had an accident yet but I've had a number of .... shaves.
A. narrow B. near C. close D. tiny

17. I didn't suspect anything at first, but when I noticed her going through the office drawers I began to smell ....
A. a rat B. a pig C. a thief D. a culprit

18. Jane looked .... at the shop assistant who had been rude to her.

A. arrows B. needles C. poison D. daggers

19. My father refused to eat meat that had been fried. He had .... in his bonnet about it causing cancer.

A. a bug B. a bee C. a bull D. an ant

20. You really dropped .... the other day when you told Brian you'd seen his wife at the cinema. He thought she was at her mother's.

A. a brick B. a stone C. a log D. a plank

21. The accident was caused by a taxi driver .... the traffic lights.

A. rushing B. missing C. jumping D. beating

22. Lend me £20, please, John. I'm .... at the moment.

A. broke B. down the drain C. stuck up D. a bit thick

23. I can't stand Mr Bryant He's always blowing his own .... - telling everyone how good he is at everything.

A. balloon B. breath C. mind D. trumpet

24. The escaped prisoner fought .... before he was finally overpowered.

A. head over heels B. tooth and nail

C. heart and soul D. foot and mouth

25. Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and knows it like the........................ .

A. nose on his face B. tip of his tongue

C. back of his hand D. hair on his head

26. I bought a computer last year, but I've had nothing but trouble with it. As far as I'm concerned it was £800 down the ....

A. loo B. sink C. drain D. plughole

27. John will never buy you a drink – he's far too ....

A. tight-fisted B. pigheaded C. highly-strung D. easy-going

28. I've heard that argument before and quite frankly it just doesn't .... !

A. face the music B. hit the nail on the head

C. carry weight D. hold water

29. I was already fed up with the job, but when the boss walked into my office and told me he expected me to work overtime that was the .... I quit.

A. final curtain B. last straw

C. end of the line D. last waltz

30. And that ...., Brian, is why I can't marry you!

A. in a flash B. on the dot C. off the cuff D. in a nutshell

31. In my opinion, anyone who would risk his life just to climb a mountain must be........................ .

A. off colour B. off his head

C. the worse for wear D. long in the tooth

32. He worked at a car factory and usually .... at 7.30 every morning.

A. signed the pledge B. called the shots

C. clocked in D. opened an account

33. You cut it .... ! Another minute and we'd have left without you.

A. fine B. short C. close D. loose

34. Before she left for Australia she promised her parents that she would drop them .... at least once a month.

A. a note B. a word C. the news D. a line

35. I was all set to take the job in Tokyo, but at the last minute I .... and decided to stay in Britain.

A. pulled my finger out B. got cold feet

C. called it a day D. held my horses

36. When the chairman retired he was given a .... of £50,000.

A. consolation prize B. golden handshake

C. blank cheque D. parting shot

37. Do you mind if I give you my decision tomorrow? I'd like to ....

A. read between the lines B. pass the buck

C. sleep on it D. take it to heart

38. "What I've got to say to you now is strictly .... and most certainly not for publication," said the government official to the reporter.

A. beside the point B. for the time being

C. by the way D. off the record

39. He has a quick temper and easily........................ off the handle.

A. leaps. B. goes C. runs D. flies

40. I don't like turning down work, but I'll have to, I'm afraid. I've got far too much .... at the moment.

A. up my sleeve B. on my plate C. on my mind D. in effect

41. You'd better not tease Samantha when she's tired. You know how .... she gets.

A. ratty B. sheepish C. catty D. tipsy

42. The police are working .... with the Football Association in an effort to stamp out soccer violence.

A. hand over fist B. hand in hand

C. hand in glove D. head over heels

43. I've never really enjoyed going to the ballet or the opera; they're not really my ....

A. piece of cake B. chip off the old block

C. biscuit D. cup of tea

44. Did you see Jonathan this morning? He looked like .... It must have been quite a party last night!

A. a bear with a sore head B. death warmed up

C. dead duck D. a wet blanket

B. Chú giải các thành ngữ thông dụng và bài tập viết lại ứng dụng

+ put in a good word for someone: nói thêm cho ai đó, tiến cử ai đó.

Ví dụ: If you want to work for T.S.A company, I can put in a good word for you because the director is my best friend. *(Nếu anh muốn làm việc cho công ty T.S.A thì tôi có thể nói thêm cho anh một tiếng bởi vì ông giám đốc ở đó là bạn thân của tôi.)*

+ go to one's head: làm cho ai trở nên kiêu căng, tự phụ

Ví dụ: He used to be very modest but the recent success in business has gone to his head. *(Anh ấy trước đây thường khiêm tốn nhưng những thành công gần đây trong kinh doanh đã khiến cho anh ấy trở nên tự phụ.)*

+ take things to pieces: tháo toang ra, tháo tung ra từng mảnh

Ví dụ: I liked taking things such as watches or radios to pieces to see what there were inside but rarely could I reasseble them. *(Tôi thích tháo tung những thứ như đồng hồ hay radio ra từng mảnh để xem có gì bên trong nhưng hiếm khi tôi lắp chúng lại được.)*

+ put on an act: giả vờ, giả bộ

Ví dụ: I don't think she was so disappointed. She just put on an act. *(Tôi nghĩ cô ấy không tuyệt vọng đến vậy đâu. Cô ấy chỉ làm bộ thôi mà.)*

+ keep something quiet: giữ kín chuyện gì.

Ví dụ: I don't know for what reason he kept his recent promotion quiet. *(Tôi không biết vì lí do gì mà anh ta giữ kín việc mới được thăng chức gần đây.)*

+ come to light: ra trước ánh sáng công luận

Ví dụ: The embezzlement in this company has come to light when suddenly the accountant defected. *(Vụ tham nhũng tại công ty này vừa bị phơi bày ra trước công luận khi đột nhiên nhân viên kế toán đào nhiệm.)*

+ put one's foot in it: nhầm lẫn gây bối rối, phạm một sai lầm gây bối rối

Ví dụ: I put my foot in it when I told Tuan that Mai was beautiful and that I really liked her. I didn't know that he was her boyfriend. *(Tôi phạm một sai lầm gây bối rối khi nói với Tuấn rằng Mai thật xinh đẹp và tôi thực sự thích cô ấy. Tôi không biết Tuấn là bạn trai của cô ấy.)*

+ call a spade a spade: nói thẳng

Ví dụ: I really like him and think he is a good friend because whenever I do something wrong he always calls a spade a spade which helps me improve myself a lot. *(Tôi thật sự thích anh ấy và nghĩ rằng anh ấy là một người bạn tốt vì bất cứ khi nào tôi làm điều gì sai anh ấy luôn nói thẳng và điều đó giúp tôi sửa mình rất nhiều.)*

+ take something for granted: coi là hiển nhiên, không coi trọng, không đánh giá cao.

Ví dụ: I used to take the colleagues at my office for granted but now I know that it was my biggest mistake. *(Tôi đã từng không coi trọng các đồng nghiệp trong văn phòng và bây giờ tôi biết rằng đó là sai lầm lớn nhất của mình.)*

+ take eyes off someone: thôi không ngắm nghía, thôi không nhìn ai nữa, rời mắt khỏi ai đó.

Ví dụ: She is such an attractive woman that no one can take eyes off her when seeing her. *(Cô ấy là một phụ nữ quyến rũ đến độ không ai có thể rời mắt khỏi cô ấy một khi nhìn thấy cô.)*

+ pull one's weight: nỗ lực, lo tròn trách nhiệm

Ví dụ: We will not finish the construction of this bridge on time if each of us do not pull our weight. *(Chúng ta sẽ không hoàn thành công việc xây dựng chiếc cầu này đúng thời gian được nếu mỗi một chúng ta không lo tròn trách nhiệm của mình.)*

+ make both ends meet: sống đủ (với một khoản thu nhập nào đó)

Ví dụ: I can't make both ends meet with my salary so I have to do extra work. *(Tôi không sống đủ với đồng lương của mình vì thế tôi phải đi làm thêm.)*

+ get hold of the wrong end of the stick: hiểu nhầm ai đó

Ví dụ: She was offended by what I did and got very angry with me. I think I must explain to her that she got hold of the wrong end of the stick again. *(Cô ấy cảm thấy bị xúc phạm bởi những gì tôi làm và rất giận tôi. Tôi nghĩ tôi phải giải thích với cô ấy rằng cô ấy lại hiểu nhầm tôi nữa rồi.)*

+ Give somebody one's word: hứa

Ví dụ: She told me her story and asked me to give her my word that I would keep it as a secret. *(Cô ấy kể tôi nghe chuyện cô ấy và bảo tôi hứa là giữ bí mật về chuyện đó.)*

+ go up the wall: nổi giận

Ví dụ: My boss reveived over ten letters of complaint from the customers this morning and he really went up the wall. *(Ông chủ của tôi nhận hơn 10 thư than phiền của khách hàng sáng nay và thực sự nổi giận.)*

+ to have something on the brain: luôn nghĩ điều gì trong tâm trí, luôn bị ám ảnh bởi điều gì

Ví dụ: Peter is a librarian but this job is not suitable for him because he has chances of travelling on the brain. He should be a tour guide. *(Peter là một nhân viên thư viện nhưng nghề này không thích hợp với anh ta vì trong đầu luôn nghĩ đến những cơ hội đi đây đi đó. Anh ta nên làm hướng dẫn viên du lịch.)*

+ get on one's nerves: làm cho ai bực mình

Ví dụ: There is a factory near the college where we study and the noise from it gets on our nerves. *(Có một nhà máy gần trường chúng tôi học và tiếng ồn từ nhà máy làm cho chúng tôi bực mình.)*

+ put one's back up: làm cho ai khó chịu, bực mình

Ví dụ: I don't mean to put your back up but I do think that your composition is the worst. *(Tôi không có ý làm bạn khó chịu nhưng tôi nghĩ rằng bài luận của bạn là tệ nhất.)*

+ get one down: làm cho ai buồn chán, khiến cho ai buồn chán

Ví dụ: On Tet vacation I usually return to Hue to enjoy the family-reunion atmosphere but the rain in this city really gets me down. *(Vào dịp Tết, tôi luôn về Huế để thưởng thức cái không khí đoàn tụ gia đình nhưng mưa ở thành phố này thực sự làm cho tôi buồn chán.)*

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

For each of the sentences below write a new sentence with a similar meaning. Substitute the words in iialics with the word in CAPITAL LETTERS plus one of the verbs in the box. (You may need to use some of them more than once.)

get; go; keep; make; put; take; call; come; do; give; have; lose; pull

1. She was so beautiful that I couldn't *stop looking at* her.

.... EYES

2. Winning that prize has *made him very conceited.*

.... HEAD

3. When he was a child he loved *dismantling things* - to see how they worked.

.... PIECES

4. I do wish you'd stop biting your nails, Brian! It really *annoys me.*

.... NERVES

5. English people in general don't like *complaining* in public.

.... FUSS

6. Could you *guard* my handbag for me while I go to the toilet?

.... EYE

7. She's not really upset; she's only *pretending.*

.... ACT

8. We're moving to Bristol next week but we promise to *stay in contact with you.*

.... TOUCH

9. You *made an embarrassing mistake* when you asked him where his wife was. Didn't you realise she was dead?

.... FOOT

10. I hate the winter - it really *depresses me.*

.... DOWN

11. It was hard *not to start laughing* when she started to sing.

.... FACE

12. Many husbands often *don't appreciate their wives;* and vice-versa.

.... GRANTED

13. I happen to know the manager of the firm you've applied to for a job. I can *recommend you,* if you like.

.... WORD

14. "All this *happened* a long, long time ago," said the history teacher.

.... PLACE

15. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to *exist on the money they earn.*

.... ENDS

16. *Telephone me* if you feel like going out for a meal one day next week.

.... RING

17. That wasn't what I meant at all ! You've *completely misunderstood me* as usual!

.... STICK

18. *There's no need for us to hurry;* the play doesn't start until 7.30.'

.... TIME

19. The fact that the President had been a drug addict *was not revealed* until several years after his death.

.... LIGHT

20. I may not come first in the race, but I'll *try as hard as I can* not to come last.

.... BEST

21. My husband *is obsessed with football;* it's the only thing he ever thinks about.

.... BRAIN

22. We're organising a going-away party for Sue on Saturday. But *don't tell her* as it's supposed to be a surprise.

.... QUIET

23. If things go wrong, James, whatever you do, don't *panic.*

.... HEAD

24. More than 1,000 runners *participated* in this year's Manchester marathon.

.... PART

25. The way he took everything she did for granted really *annoyed her.*

.... BACK

26. The personnel officer *promised him* that she wouldn't tell anyone that he had been in prison.

.... WORD

27. We'd get the job finished much quicker if everyone *worked as hard as everyone else.*

.... WEIGHT

28. If you don't like the idea then just say so. I believe you should *always speak frankly.*

.... SPADE

29. My father's going to *be really angry* when he finds out that I've lost the car keys.

.... WALL

30. Don't *pay any attention to* what he says; he is only trying to annoy you.

.... NOTICE

C. Các từ láy (Alliterative Expressions)

Các thành ngữ lặp âm đầu hay từ láy thường được sử dụng trong thơ ca (Vd: borne on the swollen, swaying, swishing seas); các mẫu quảng cáo (Vd: 'Buy Brown's Best British Biscuits'); các tiêu đề báo chí (Vd: Fighting Football Fans Face Fines) và trong một số câu nói thông tục.

+ riff-raff (n) ill-behaved people of the lowest social class; the rabble → kẻ đốn mạt
+ topsy-turvy (adj): in or into a state of disorder confusion → ở trong tình trạng hỗn loạn
+ ship-shape (adj): in good order; tidy → gọn gàng, ngăn nắp
+ sing-song (n): informal occasion when a group of people sing songs together → dịp hát tập thể
+ mish-mash (n): confused mixture → mớ hỗn độn
+ chit-chat (n): chat; gossip → cuộc tán gẫu, nói chuyện phiếm
+ rat race (n) fiercely competitive struggle, especially to keep one's position in work or life → cuộc tranh dành quyết liệt
+ sob-story (n): story intended to arouse sympathy or sadness in the listener or reader → chuyện thương tâm
+ creepy-crawly(n): insect, spider, etc. thought of as unpleasant or frightening → loài sâu bọ gớm ghiếc
+ wishy-washy (adj): weak or feeble in colour, characteristics, quality, etc → nhạt, yếu, không rõ...

+ flip-flop (n): type of open sandals with a strap that goes between the big toe and the next toe → dép Nhật
+ pitter-patter (n): pit a pat tapping → tiếng lộp bộp
+ tittle-tattle (n): silly or trivial talk; petty gossip → chuyện phiếm
+ shilly-shally (v): be unable to make up one's mind; be undecided; hesitate → do dự, bất quyết
+ hot-head (n): person who often acts too hastily or rashly; impetuous person → người nông nổi, hung hăng
+ brickbat (n): rude or derogatory remark; insult → lời chỉ trích nặng nề; sự xúc phạm
+ zigzag (v): go in a zigzag → chuyển động theo đường zigzag.
+ tell-tale (adj): revealing or indicating → để lộ

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

Fill in the blank of each of the following sentences with a suitable alliterative expression.

1. Tired of the ceaseless pressure of the competitive business world, he decided to leave the .... and take over a small newsagent's shop in the country.
2. A politician must be strong enough to withstand the .... constantly directed at him by the media.
3. He's a serious, rather cold man. He likes to get to the point straightaway in conversation and not waste time in idle ....
4. I like to see everything neat and tidy, everything in its place. I like to keep everything ....
5. Michael Wilson's latest play is a confusing mixture. It is neither a comedy, a serious work nor a musical, but a .... of all three.
6. A company's annual report must be clearly written and contain only the necessary facts. A report which is vague and .... is useless and makes a bad impression.
7. I heard the .... of rain on the window panes.

8. It's too steep to climb straight up the side of the hill. Most people .... to make it easier.

9. He tried to get money from me by telling a .... about losing his job and being ill, but I didn't believe him.

10. If little Louise sees a beetle or a spider, she screams, 'There's a............................ !'

11. To keep our spirits up on the long journey we had a ....

12. .... are cheap, open sandals, each consisting of a rubber sole and a strap between the toes.

13. He wants to be slimmer, so he's become a .... He's on a strict diet.

14. He's a very calm, moderate person, but his brother is a .... who is liable to get very upset and even violent over political matters.

15. Oh, I don't believe those stories they tell about him. They're just............................ .

16. 'The club I belong to is very exclusive,' he said snobbishly, 'They only accept upper-class people, not ordinary, vulgar ....'

17. He denied any involvement in the murder, but police found .... traces of blood on his clothing.

18. In the morning he found the whole office .... and realised it had been burgled.

D. Các thành ngữ sử dụng các từ chỉ động vật

+ cat's eyes (n): anyone of a line of reflecting studs marking the centre or edge of a road as a guide to traffic when it is dark → mốc phản quang báo ranh giới đường vào ban đêm
+ bird's-eye view (n): general view from a high position looking down → tầm nhìn bao quát, cái nhìn bao quát
+ stag party (n): party for men only, especially one for a man just before he gets maried → bữa tiệc tổ chức để tiễn biệt một chàng trai sắp lấy vợ
+ dog-eared (adj): (of a book) having the corners of many pages turned down through use → (sách) bị quăn góc

+ bookworrm (n): person who is very fond of reading → mọt sách
+ frog in my throat (n): a temporary loss or hoarseness of the voice → sự mất tiếng, sự tắt tiếng
+ dog-collar (n): stiff white collar worn by a clergyman → cổ cồn trắng (của áo tu sĩ)
+ fly on the wall (n): hidden or unnoticed observer → người quan sát giấu mặt, kẻ theo dõi dấu mặt
+ puppy fat (n): fatness, especially of a female, child or idolescent, which disappears as the child grows up → sự mập ú, sự béo phì ở trẻ em
+ underdog (n): person who is considered the poorest, weakest, the probable loser in a competition → người yếu thế, người ở thế yếu
+ wild-goose chase (n): foolish or hopeless search,eg. for something or someone that does not exist or can only be found elsewhere → sự cất công tìm kiếm vô ích
+ monkey about/around (v): behave in a foolish mischievous way → đùa nghịch, làm trò
+ hound (v): pursue somebody relentlessly and energetically (especially in order to obtain something), harass → theo, bám, quấy rầy
+ wolf-whistle (n): whistling sound made by a man to show that he finds a woman sexually attractive → tiếng huýt gió thô tục để ám chỉ rằng một người phụ nữ hấp dẫn về thể xác
+ pigeon-hole (n): any one of a set of small opened boxes, especially in a desk, for keeping papers in, or fixed on a wall for messages, letters, etc. → hộc giấy tờ, ngăn để giấy tờ
+ fox (v): deceive → đánh lừa
+ dog (v): follow someone closely and persistently → theo sát gót, đeo bám
+ ram (v): crash against something; strike or push something with great force → tông mạnh, đẩy mạnh
+ worm something out (v): obtain information (from somebody) slowly and cunningly → moi tin
+ duck (v): move (especially one's head) down quickly to avoid being seen or hit → hụp đầu xuống (để tránh đòn hay để khỏi bị nhìn thấy)

+ guinea pig (n): person or animal used in medical or other experiments → người/ vật thí nghiệm

+ badger (v): pester somebody, nag somebody persistently → nằn nì, mè nheo

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

Fill in the blank of each of the following sentences a suitable phrase.

1. He's always reading. He'll read anything. He's a real ....
2. He's a very informal priest. He rarely wears a ....
3. Little Johnnie's parents were worried that he was very big, but the doctor told them not to worry as it was only ....
4. He was elected President as a man of peace and moderation, but when he began a reign of terror, people realised he was a ....
5. Some girls appreciate .... but others are embarrassed by them.
6. It's hard work - not much money, no time to enjoy yourself. It's a ....
7. 'Sorry I can't invite you, Mary,' said Peter, 'but it's a ....
8. Most people want the weaker side to win for a change. It's human nature to support the ....
9. I went all over the place trying to get what I wanted but I had no success at all. It was a ....
10. After a book has been used a lot, it tends to get a bit ....
11. I'd love to be a .... when the American and Russian leaders meet for a private talk.
12. From that mountain you'll get a .... of the town and lake.
13. Down the middle of the road, reflecting the cars' headlights, are the ....
14. I was once a .... in a medical experiment to test a new drug.
15. Can I have a glass of water? I've got a ....

16. In offices and hotels, letters are often placed in little, open-ended compartments called .... labelled with the letters of the alphabet.
17. The thief in the stolen car refused to stop so the police were forced to .... it with their own car.
18. This machine is complicated and dangerous so don't .... about with it.
19. The children .... their father to buy them a dog until he finally gave in and did so.
20. He complained that because of his political beliefs he had been .... by the press.
21. To avoid being seen he .... down behind the hedge.
22. He tried to avoid telling me but after half an hour I managed to .... the truth out of him.
23. He managed to .... his pursuers by changing cars three times and then escaping in disguise.
24. All through her life she was .... by misfortune.

E. Các thành ngữ có sử dụng các từ chỉ màu sắc và thức ăn

+ the salt of the earth: very decent, honest person or people → người tốt

+ a butter-fingers: person who is likely to drop things → người vụng về, lóng ngóng, hay làm rơi đồ đạc

+ a black sheep: a person regarded as a disgrace or failure by other members of his family or group → một kẻ xấu trong gia đình/tập thể

+ green with envy: extremely envious → vô cùng ganh tị

+ nuts: foolish, eccentric or mad person → người lập dị, người điên rồ

+ peanuts: very small amount (especially money) → số (tiền) nhỏ

+ once in a blue moon: very rarely or never → rất hiếm hoặc không bao giờ

+ out of the blue: unexpected(ly); without warning → bất ngờ

+ as red as a beetroot: very red in the face, especially because one is embarrassed → đỏ mặt vì bối rối

+ packed like sardines: pressed tightly together → nhồi nhét, chèn ... chật như nêm

+ to have green fingers: to have skill in gardening → có biệt tài làm vườn

+ a green belt: area of open land around a city where building is strictly controlled → vành đai xanh

+ blue-eyed boy: a person having prospect → người có triển vọng

+ a white-collar job: an office job, not a manual one → công việc văn phòng

+ as flat as a pancake: completely flat → rất phẳng

+ hot potato: person or thing of no great importance or value → người hoặc vật vô giá trị

+ a white lie: harmless or trivial lie, especially one told in order to avoid hurting somebody → lời nói dối vô hại (nói để tránh làm tổn thương ai đó.)

+ rose-coloured spectacles: being too optimistically → quá lạc quan

+ to see red: to become very angry → nổi trận lôi đình

+ a piece of cake: thing that is very easy → chuyện dễ

+ a vegetable: person who has a dull monotonous life → người có lối sống buồn tẻ, người có cuộc sống tẻ nhạt

+ in black and white: in writing or in print → trên giấy trắng mực đen

+ in the red: have more liabilities than assets; owe money → nợ nần chồng chất, mắc nợ nhiều

+ full of beans: having a lot of energy and vitality → đầy sức sống, đầy sinh lực

+ the cream: the best part of something → phần tốt nhất, số tốt nhất

+ red tape: excessive bureaucracy, especially in public business → nạn quan liêu, sự quan liêu

+ to catch someone red-handed: to discover somebody in the act of doing something wrong or committing a crime → bắt tại trận, bắt quả tang

+ in a jam: in difficult or embarrassing situation → kẹt trong tình thế khó khăn

+ sour grapes: (saying) (said when somebody pretends that what he cannot have is of little or no value or importance) → chê là không đáng nhưng trên thực tế là không đủ khả năng để đạt được

+ red-carpet treatment: a special welcome for an important visitor → cuộc đón tiếp trang trọng

+ a red herring: fact, argument, etc. that leads attention away from the matter being considered → điều lan man, lạc đề

+ as cool as a cucumber: very calm and controlled, especially in difficult circumstances → rất bình tĩnh

+ as warm as toast: very warm, pleasantly warm → rất ấm áp

+ as two peas in a pod: virtually identical → giống nhau như đúc, giống nhau như hai giọt nước

+ like water: in great quantity; lavishly or recklessly → xả láng

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

Fill in the blank of each of the following sentences a suitable phrase.

1. The offer of a job sounded very good on the phone but I shan't believe it till I have it.................................. .
2. I must remind you that this is a non-smoking office. I suspect that some of you have been smoking. If I happen ...., I'm afraid it will mean dismissal.
3. To import firearms into Britain you'll have to fill in a lot of forms. There's a lot of ....
4. If you want to be a successful gardener, of course you've got ....
5. The rest of the family were respectable, honest people but he was always in trouble. I'm afraid he was ....
6. When I saw him in a new sports car, I was ....
7. Tourists often go to the Louvre but most Parisians only go ....
8. The firm is .... It owes a lot of money.
9. I had lost touch with Jack, and then one night he arrived at my flat right .... What a surprise!
10. Naturally the President's wife received .... on her visit.
11. He said he didn't want to have .... and sit in an office all day.

12. All round the city there is .... of open country where building is restricted.
13. She loves animals and tends .... when she sees one being badly treated.
14. He told .... to avoid hurting his wife's feelings.
15. Everyone thinks he'll be Director of the firm one day. He's the ....
16. Be realistic. You can't go through life looking at the world through ....
17. In class pupils sometimes introduce .... to distract the teacher from his subject.
18. Throw it to me! Oh, I've dropped it! I am ....
19. I said I'd pay him today, but my money's in the bank and it's just dosed. Now I'm ....
20. You'll have to offer her a high salary for an easy job. An experienced editor like her wouldn't do the job for ....
21. He never wants to do anything interesting. He just sits around all day. He's a bit of ....
22. It'll be cold and wet in the mountains. And we'll have heavy rucksacks to carry. It'll be ....
23. That firm only employs the very best graduates. They only take ....
24. I think people who help the old, sick and homeless are ....
25. He's a bit tired and lifeless now, but after a nap he'll be ....
26. She now says she didn't really want the job that she failed to get, but I think it's just ....
27. That's a crazy idea of hers. She must be ....
28. She likes literature and classical music. Discotheques are not her ....
29. The exam was very easy. It was ....
30. He never panics in a difficult situation. He stays as cool as a ....

31. She was very embarrassed. She went as red as a ....
32. No, we aren't cold. Your flat's very warm. We're as warm as ....
33. There are no hills or slopes for miles around. It's as flat as a ....
34. They're identical twins, as like as ....
35. As soon as his future employers heard he had a criminal record, they dropped him like a ....
36. That singer's new record is in great demand. It's selling like ....
37. In the rush-hour buses, people are packed like ....
38. She's very extravagant. She spends money like ....

II. PHRASAL VERBS (NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ)

+ Add up: make sense → có ý nghĩa

Ví dụ: His evidence just doesn't add up. (Bằng chứng của anh ấy chả có ý nghĩa gì cả.)

+ Ask after: inquire about → hỏi thăm ai đó

Ví dụ: Jim was asking after you. *(Jim hỏi thăm anh đấy.)*

+ Back down: yield in an argument → chịu thua

Ví dụ: Sheila was right, so Paul had to back down.*(Sheila đúng rồi, vì thế Paul phải chịu thua.)*

+ Bargain for: take into acount → tính đến chuyện, tính đến khả năng

Ví dụ: We hadn't bargained for there being so much traffic, and we missed the plane. *(Chúng tôi đã không tính đến chuyện giao thông đông đúc và vì thế chúng tôi nhỡ chuyến bay.)*

+ Bear out : confirm the truth → khẳng định sự thật, chứng thực

Ví dụ: Helen's alibi was borne out by her sister. *(Bằng chứng ngoại phạm của Helen được chị gái mình chứng thực.)*

+ Break down: lose control of the emotions → không kìm nổi cảm xúc

Ví dụ: David broke down and wept when he heard the news. *(David không kìm nổi cảm xúc và òa khóc khi nghe tin đó.)*

+ Break off: stop talking → ngừng chuyện trò, ngừng nói chuyện

Ví dụ: He broke off to answer the phone. *(Anh ta ngừng nói chuyện để trả lời điện thoại.)*

+ Break up: come to an end → kết thúc, chấm dứt

Ví dụ: The party finally broke up at 3.00 a.m. *(Bữa tiệc đó cuối cùng cũng kết thúc lúc 3 giờ sáng.)*

+ Bring about: cause to happen → gây ra

Ví dụ: The crisis was brought about by Brenda's resignation. *(Cuộc khủng hoảng đó là do việc Brenda từ chức gây ra.)*

+ Bring off: succeed in doing something → đạt được, thành công

Ví dụ: The team tried for years to win the competition and they finally brought it off. *(Đội bóng nỗ lực nhiều năm liền để thắng được cuộc thi và cuối cùng họ cũng đạt được điều đó.)*

+ Bring on: - cause the onset of an illness → gây bệnh, làm phát bệnh

Ví dụ: Sitting in the damp brought on his rheumatism. *(Ngồi ở nơi ẩm thấp khiến anh ấy mắc bệnh thấp khớp.)*

- cause trouble to happen to oneself → gây rắc rối cho ai

Ví dụ: You have brought this on/upon yourself! *(Bạn tự gây rắc rối cho bản thân mình rồi.)*

+ Bring round: influence someone to your point of view → làm cho ai thay đổi ý kiến theo quan điểm của mình

Ví dụ: After much discussion, I brought the committee round to my point of view. *(Sau một hồi thảo luận tôi đã làm cho ủy ban thay đổi ý kiến theo quan điểm của tôi.)*

+ Bring up: mention → nêu ra, đề cập đến

Ví dụ: I feel I ought to bring up another small matter. *(Tôi cảm thấy tôi nên đề cập đến một vấn đề nhỏ nữa.)*

+ Call up: mobilise for military service → động viên nhập ngũ

Ví dụ: Mark was called up when the war broke out. *(Mark được động viên nhập ngũ khi cuộc chiến nổ ra.)*

+ Carry off: complete successfully - perhaps despite a problem → hoàn thành tốt, hoàn thành xuất sắc

Ví dụ: Jane had a difficult role to play, but she carried it off. *(Jane nhận một vai diễn rất khó nhưng cô đã hoàn thành xuất sắc vai diễn này.)*

+ Carry out: complete a plan → thực hiện, hoàn tất một kế hoạch

Ví dụ: The attack was successfully carried out. *(Cuộc tấn công được tiến hành một cách thành công.)*

+ Catch on: become popular (colloquial) → trở thành mốt, được ưa chuộng (dùng trong ngữ cảnh thông tục)

Ví dụ: This new hair style is beginning to catch on. *(Kiểu tóc mới này đang bắt đầu trở thành mốt.)*

+ Come about: happen → diễn ra, xảy ra

Ví dụ: Let me explain how the situation came about. *(Hãy để tôi giải thích tình huống đó diễn ra như thế nào.)*

+ Come down to: be in the end a matter of → rốt cuộc là vấn đề ...

Ví dụ: It all comes down to whether you are prepared to accept less money. *(Rốt cuộc vấn đề là liệu bạn có chuẩn bị chấp nhận ít tiền hơn hay không.)*

+ Come in for: receive - especially criticism, blame → nhận (đặc biệt là lời chỉ trích hay đổ lỗi; hưởng phần)

Ví dụ: The government has come in for a lot of criticism over the decision. *(Chính phủ chịu nhiều chỉ trích về quyết định đó.)*

+ Come off: take place successfully → diễn ra tốt đẹp, diễn ra một cách thành công

Ví dụ: I'm afraid that deal didn't come off after all. *(Tôi e rằng rốt cuộc vụ việc đó không diễn ra một cách tốt đẹp.)*

+ Come out: appear → ra, lộ ra, xuất hiện

Ví dụ: All the flowers have come out. *(Tất cả những đóa hoa đều đã nở rồi.)*

When the news came out, everyone was shocked. *(Khi tin đó lộ ra, mọi người đều sửng sốt cả.)*

My photos didn't come out very well. *(Mấy bức ảnh của tôi không đẹp tí nào cả.)*

+ Come up: occur - usually a problem (colloquial) → nảy sinh, xảy ra (vấn đề) (thường dùng trong các ngữ cảnh thông tục.)

Ví dụ: Look, something has come up, and I can't meet you. *(Bạn thấy đó, lại có chuyển nảy sinh và tôi không thể gặp bạn được.)*

+ Come up against: meet a difficulty → gặp khó khăn, gặp rắc rối

Ví dụ: We've come up against a bit of a problem. *(Chúng tôi vừa mới gặp một chút rắc rối.)*

+ Come up to: equal- especially expectations, standard → đạt được như mong muốn, đạt được ước nguyện, thỏa lòng kì vọng

Ví dụ: The play didn't come up to expectations. *(Vở kịch đó không đạt được như mong muốn.)*

+ Come up with: think of - especially an answer, a plan, a solution → nghĩ ra, nảy ra, tìm ra (giải pháp)

Ví dụ: We still haven't come up with a solution to the problem. *(Chúng tôi vẫn chưa nghĩ ra được giải pháp cho vấn đề đó.)*

+ Count on: rely on → trông đợi ở, hy vọng ở

Ví dụ: Don't worry, you can count on me. *(Đừng lo, bạn có thể dựa vào sự ủng hộ của tôi.)*

+ Crop up: happen unexpectedly (colloquial) → bất ngờ xảy ra (thông tục)

Ví dụ: I can't come to your party, something has cropped up. *(Tôi không thể đến dự tiệc của bạn, có chuyện bất ngờ xảy ra.)*

+ Do away with: abolish, murder(colloquial) → thủ tiêu ai đó, bãi bỏ cái gì (thông tục)

Ví dụ: Dog licences have been done away with. *(Người ta đã bãi bỏ giấy phép nuôi chó rồi.)*

What if they do away with the old man? *(Điều gì xảy ra nếu chúng thủ tiêu ông lão đó?)*

+ Do up: decorate (colloquial) → trang hoàng, bài trí

Ví dụ: We are having our living room done up. *(Chúng tôi đang thuê người trang trí phòng khách.)*

+ Draw up: come to a stop → (xe) dừng lại, đỗ lại

Ví dụ: A white sports car drew up outside the door. *(Một chiếc xe thể thao màu trắng đỗ lại ngoài cửa.)*

+ Draw up: organise (especially a document) → soạn thảo (một văn bản)

Ví dụ: The contract is being drawn up at the moment. *(Bản hợp đồng đang được soạn thảo vào lúc này.)*

+ Drop in: pay a visit (colloquial) → tạt vào, ghé vào chơi (thông tục)

Ví dụ: Drop in any time you're passing. *(Khi nào đi ngang qua thì ghé nhà tôi chơi nhé.)*

+ Drop off: fall asleep (colloquial) → thiu thiu ngủ (thông tục)

Ví dụ: The baby has just dropped off. *(Đứa bé vừa mới thiu thiu ngủ)*

+ End up: finish in a certain way or place → kết luận, kết thúc

Ví dụ: We ended up staying there for lunch. *(Chúng tôi kết thúc bằng cách ở lại đó ăn trưa.)*

The car ended up in a ditch. *(Chiếc xe cuối cùng bị lật xuống hào.)*

+ Face up to: have courage to deal with - especially responsibilities → đối mặt với, gánh lấy trách nhiệm

Ví dụ: You have to face up to your responsibilities. *(Bạn phải gánh lấy trách nhiệm của mình.)*

+ Fall about: show amusement - especially laughing (colloquial) → cười ồ lên

Ví dụ: Everyone fell about when Jane told her joke. *(Mọi người cười ồ lên khi Jane nói đùa.)*

+ Fall back on: use as a last resort → phải cầu đến, phải dùng đến

Ví dụ: If the worst comes to the worst, we've got our savings to fall back on. *(Nếu trường hợp xấu nhất xảy ra, chúng ta còn có tiền tiết kiệm để dùng đến.)*

+ Fall for: be deceived by; fall in love with (colloquial) → bị bịp, bị chơi xỏ; phải lòng ai đó, yêu ai đó (thông tục)

Ví dụ: It was an unlikely story but he fell for it. *(Đó là một câu chuyện không thật nhưng anh ta lại bị đánh lừa.)*

I fell for you the moment I saw you. *(Anh đã yêu em ngay giây phút nhìn thấy em.)*

+ Fall out with: quarrel with → cãi nhau với

Ví dụ: Peter has fallen out with his boss. *(Peter vừa mới cãi nhau với ông chủ.)*

+ Fall through: fail to come to completion → thất bại, không đi đến kết quả nào

Ví dụ: The plan fell through at the last minute. *(Kế hoạch thất bại vào phút chót.)*

+ Feel up to: feel capable of doing → cảm thấy đủ sức để làm gì, cảm thấy khỏe để làm gì

Ví dụ: Old Mr Smith didn't feel up to walking all that way. *(Ông lão Smith không cảm thấy đủ khỏe để đi bộ suốt cả chặng đường như thế.)*

+ Follow up: act upon a suggestion; take more action → bám sát, tiếp tục, làm tiếp

Ví dụ: Thanks for the information about that book. I'll follow it up. *(Cảm ơn bạn về thông tin về cuốn sách đó. Tôi sẽ làm theo nó.)*

We'll follow up this lesson next week. *(Chúng ta sẽ học tiếp bài này tuần sau.)*

+ Get across: be understood - especially get an idea across → trình bày/ giải thích rõ ràng, khúc chiết, làm cho người khác hiểu

Ví dụ: I had the feeling I wasn't getting across. *(Tôi có cảm giác rằng tôi không trình bày rõ ràng lắm.)*

+ Get at: imply - about personal matters (colloquial) → ngụ ý, ám chỉ

Ví dụ: What are you getting at exactly? *(Chính xác anh đang ám chỉ điều gì vậy?)*

+ Get down (make to feel depressed (colloquial) → làm nản lòng

Ví dụ: This cold weather really gets me down. *(Thời tiết giá lạnh này thực sự làm cho tôi nản lòng.)*

+ Get down to: begin to seriously deal with → bắt tay vào việc

Ví dụ: It's time we got down to some real work. *(Đã đến lúc chúng ta bắt tay vào một số công việc thực sự.)*

+ Get off with: avoid punishment → thoát khỏi sự trừng phạt, thoát hiểm

Ví dụ: They were lucky to get off with such light sentences. *(Họ thật là may mắn khi thoát được mà chỉ nhận những mức án nhẹ như thế.)*

+ Get on for: approach a certain age/time/number → sắp đến tuổi/thời gian/số nào đó.

Ví dụ: He must be getting on for seventy. *(Ông ấy hẳn phải xấp xỉ 70.)*

+ Get on: make progress - especially in life → tiến bộ, tiến triển

Ví dụ: Sue is getting on very well in her new job. *(Sue đang tiến hành công việc mới rất tốt.)*

+ Get over: be surprised → sửng sốt, ngạc nhiên

Ví dụ: I couldn't get over how well she looked. *(Tôi không khỏi ngạc nhiên khi thấy cô ấy khỏe mạnh thế nào.)*

+ Get over with: come to the end of something, usually unpleasant → đã qua, đã kết thúc

Ví dụ: I'll be glad to get this awful business over with. *(Tôi rất mừng là công việc làm ăn tồi tệ này đã qua.)*

+ Get round to: find time to do → thu xếp đủ thời gian để làm gì, có thời gian để làm gì

Ví dụ: Sorry, but I haven't got round to fixing the tap yet. *(Xin lỗi nhé, nhưng tôi chưa có thời gian để sửa vòi nước này.)*

+ Get up to: do something - usually bad when about children (colloquial) → (trẻ con) đang bày trò quái ác gì đó, bày trò nghịch ngợm (thông tục)

Ví dụ: The children are getting up to something in the garden. *(Bọn trẻ đang bày trò quỷ gì đó ở trong vườn.)*

What have you been getting up to lately? *(Gần đây mày bày trò gì thế?)*

+ Give away: betray → tố cáo, phản bội, để lộ

Ví dụ: His false identity papers gave him away. *(Giấy tờ tùy thân giả của hắn đã tố cáo hắn ta.)*

+ Give off: send off a smell- liquid or gas → bốc mùi

Ví dụ: The cheese had begun to give off a strange smell. *(Phó mát đã bắt đầu bốc mùi lạ.)*

+ Give out: be exhausted → hết, cạn

Ví dụ: When our money gave out we had to borrow. *(Khi cạn tiền chúng tôi đã phải đi mượn.)*

+ Give over: - abandon, devote → dành cho, cống hiến cho

Ví dụ: The rest of the time was given over to playing cards. *(Thời gian còn lại sẽ được dành cho việc chơi bài.)*

- stop (colloquial) → thôi, chấm dứt

Ví dụ: Why don't you give over! You're getting on my nerves! *(Cậu có thôi đi không! Cậu đang làm tôi phát cáu đấy!)*

+ Give up: - surrender → bỏ cuộc, từ bỏ, đầu thú, tự nộp mình

Ví dụ: The escaped prisoner gave herself up. *(Tù nhân vượt ngục đã tự nộp mình.)*

- believed to be dead or lost → được cho là đã chết hay mất tích, tuyệt vọng, vô phương cứu chữa (y học)

Ví dụ: After ten days the ship was given up for lost. (*Sau 10 ngày con tàu đó được cho là đã mất tích.)*

+ Go back on: break a promise → thất hứa, rút lại lời hứa

Ví dụ: The management has gone back on its promise. *(Ông giám đốc đã thất hứa.)*

+ Go in for: - make a habit of → ưa chuộng, quen làm

Ví dụ: I don't go in for that kind of thing. *(Tôi không quen làm những điều như thế.)*

- enter a competition → tham gia

Ví dụ: Are you thinking of going in for the race? *(Anh có nghĩ đến việc tham gia cuộc đua không?*

+ Go off: become bad (food) → (thực phẩm) bị ôi, thiu, hỏng

Ví dụ: This milk has gone off. *(Sữa này bị hỏng rồi.)*

+ Go on: happen (usually negative) → diễn ra, tiếp diễn

Ví dụ: Something funny is going on. *(Điều gì buồn cười đang diễn ra.)*

+ Go round: be enough → có đủ cho mọi người, đủ để chia khắp lượt

Ví dụ: There weren't enough life-jackets to go round. *(Không có đủ áo phao chia cho khắp lượt được.)*

+ Go through with: complete a promise or plan (usually unwillingly) → thực hiện/hoàn thành một lời hứa hay kế hoạch thường là không muốn làm)

Ví dụ: When it came to actually stealing the money, Nora couldn't go through with it. *(Khi thực chất của việc đó là ăn cắp tiền thì Nora không thể hoàn thành công việc đó được.)*

+ Grow on: become more liked (colloquial) → khiến ai đó càng thích hơn (thông tục)

Ví dụ: This new record is growing on me. *(Càng nghe đĩa nhạc này càng khiến tôi thích.)*

+ Hang onto: keep (colloquial) → giữ lại, không bán hoặc cho đi (thông tục)

Ví dụ: I think we should hang onto the car until next year. *(Tôi nghĩ chúng ta nên giữ lại chiếc xe này cho đến sang năm.)*

+ Have it in for: be deliberately unkind to someone → cố ý đối xử không tốt với ai, có ý đồ trừng phạt ai đó hoặc làm điều khó chịu cho ai.

Ví dụ: My teacher has (got) it in for me. *(Thầy giáo của tôi có ý trừng phạt tôi.)*

+ Have it out with: express feelings so as to settle a problem → giải quyết một cuộc tranh cãi, nói cho ra lí lẽ

Ví dụ: I put up with the problem for a while but in the end I had it out with her. *(Tôi chịu đựng vấn đề này một thời gian nhưng cuối cùng tôi đã dàn xếp ổn thỏa với cô ấy.)*

+ Have someone on: deceive (colloquial) → lừa gạt ai đó (thông tục)

Ví dụ: I don't believe you. You're having me on. *(Tôi không tin cậu đâu. Cậu đang gạt tớ.)*

+ Hit it off: get on well with (colloquial) →hòa thuận, hòa hợp với ai

Ví dụ: Mark and Sarah really hit it off at the party. *(Mark và Sarah thật rất hợp nhau tại bữa tiệc đó.)*

+ Hit upon/on: discover by chance (often an idea) → nảy ra một ý tưởng

Ví dụ: They hit upon the solution quite by chance. *(Họ chợt nghĩ ra giải pháp khá tình cờ.)*

+ Hold out: offer (especially with hope) → đưa ra, nuôi hy vọng

Ví dụ: We don't hold out much hope that the price will fall. *(Chúng tôi không nuôi mấy hy vọng là giá sẽ giảm xuống.)*

+ Hold up: - delay → làm đình trệ, làm tắc nghẽn

Ví dụ: Sorry I'm late, I was held up in the traffic. *(Xin lỗi tôi đến trễ, tôi bị kẹt xe.)*

- use as an example – ie. a model of good behaviour → nêu gương tốt

Ví dụ: Jack was always held up as an example to me. *(Jack thường được nêu ra như một tấm gương tốt cho tôi noi theo.)*

+ Hold with: agree with an idea → đồng tình với một ý kiến

Ví dụ: I don't hold with the idea of using force. *(Tôi không đồng tình với ý kiến sử dụng vũ lực.)*

+ Keep up: continue → tiếp tục, duy trì

Ví dụ: Well done! Keep up the good work! *(Tốt quá! Tiếp tục thực hiện công việc như thế nhé.)*

+ Lay down: state a rule - especially lay down the law → đề ra qui tắc, đặt ra qui tắc

Ví dụ: The company has laid down strict procedures for this kind of situation. *(Công ty vừa mới đặt ra những thủ tục nghiêm khắc cho loại tình huống này.)*

+ Let down: disappoint, break a promise → phụ lòng ai đó, làm ai thất vọng

Ví dụ: Sorry to let you down, but I can't give you a lift today. *(Xin lỗi là phải làm bạn thất vọng, nhưng tôi không thể cho bạn đi nhờ xe hôm nay được.)*

+ Let in on: allow to be part of a secret → tiết lộ, cho phép ai chia xẻ bí mật.

Ví dụ: We haven't let Tina in on the plans yet. *(Tôi chưa tiết lộ cho Tina biết những kế hoạch đó.)*

+ Let off: excuse from punishment → tha, không phạt, phạt nhẹ

Ví dụ: As Dave was young, the judge let him off with a fine. *(Vì Dave còn nhỏ, vị quan tòa chỉ phạt tiền nhẹ anh ta thôi.)*

+ Let on: inform about a secret (colloquial) → để lộ ra

Ví dụ: We're planning a surprise for Helen, but don't let on. *(Chúng tôi dự định tạo ngạc nhiên cho Helen nhưng đừng để lộ ra nhé.)*

+ (not) Live down: suffer a loss of reputation → không xóa tan được thành kiến, mất đi tiếng tăm

Ví dụ: If Manchester City loses, they'll never live it down. *(Nếu đội Manchester City thua trận, họ sẽ không bao giờ xóa bỏ được thành kiến.)*

+ Live up to: reach an expected standard → thỏa lòng mong ước, thỏa mãn sự mong đợi

Ví dụ: The play quite lived up to my expectations. *(Vở kịch đó quả là thỏa lòng mong đợi của tôi.)*

+ Look into: investigate → điều tra, xem xét

Ví dụ: The police have promised to look into the problem. *(Cảnh sát hứa là sẽ điều tra vấn đề này.)*

+ Look on: consider → xem như là, coi như là

Ví dụ: We look on this town as our real home. *(Chúng tôi xem thị trấn này như là nhà mình vậy.)*

+ Look someone up: visit when in the area → ghé thăm ai đó

Ví dụ: If you're passing through Athens, look me up. *(Nếu bạn đi đến Athens, ghé thăm tôi nhé.)*

+ Make for: result in → giúp cho cái gì có thể thực hiện được

Ví dụ: The power steering makes for easier parking. *(Tay lái bằng điện giúp cho việc đỗ xe được dễ dàng hơn.)*

+ Make off with: run away with → cuỗm đi

Ví dụ: The thief made off with a valuable necklace. *(Tên trộm cuỗm cái vòng đeo cổ quý giá đi mất.)*

+ Make out: - pretend → giả bộ, làm ngơ, giả vờ

Ví dụ: Tim made out that he hadn't seen the No Smoking sign. *(Tim vờ như không nhìn thấy biển Cấm Hút Thuốc.)*

- manage to see or understand → hiểu ra được

Ví dụ: I couldn't quite make out what the notice said. *(Tôi không thể hiểu ra được bản thông báo này nói gì.)*

+ Make someone out: understand someone's behaviour → hiểu ai đó

Ví dụ: Janet is really odd. I can't make her out. *(Janet thật kì cục. Tôi không thể hiểu nổi cô ta.)*

+ Make up: invent → bịa ra

Ví dụ: I think you made up the whole story! *(Tôi nghĩ bạn bịa ra toàn bộ câu chuyện đó.)*

+ Make up for: compensate for → bù cho, đền bù cho, đền đáp cho

Ví dụ: Our success makes up for all the hard times. *(Thành công của chúng ta đền đáp cho tất cả những lần vất vả đó.)*

+ Miss out: - fail to include → bỏ sót một cái gì

Ví dụ: You have missed out a word here. *(Bạn đã bỏ sót một từ ở đây này.)*

- lose a chance (colloquial) → bỏ lỡ một cơ hội (thông tục)

Ví dụ: Five people got promoted, but I missed out again. *(Năm người được thăng chức nhưng tôi lại bỏ lỡ cơ hội.)*

+ Own up: confess (colloquial) → thú nhận, thú tội (thông tục)

Ví dụ: None of the children would own up to breaking the window. *(Không có đứa trẻ nào thú nhận là đã làm vỡ cửa sổ.)*

+ Pack in: stop an activity (colloquial) → hoàn tất, kết thúc (thông tục)

Ví dụ: John has packed in his job. *(John đã hoàn thành công việc của mình.)*

+ Pay back: take revenge (colloquial) → trả đũa, trả thù (thông tục)

Ví dụ: She paid him back for all his insults. *(Cô ta trả đũa lại tất cả những gì anh ta đã xúc phạm cô.)*

+ Pick up: improve (colloquial) → tốt lên, tiến triển tốt lên (thông tục)

Ví dụ: The weather seems to be picking up. *(Thời tiết có vẻ đang trở nên tốt lên.)*

+ Pin someone down: force to give a clear statement → bắt buộc ai nói rõ, bắt buộc ai giữ lời, trói buộc ai phải làm gì

Ví dụ: I asked Jim to name a suitable day, but I couldn't pin him down. *(Tôi yêu cầu Jim nêu một ngày thích hợp nhưng tôi không ép được anh ta làm điều đó.)*

+ Play up: behave or work badly → trở chứng

Ví dụ: The car is playing up again. It won't start. *(Chiếc xe lại trở chứng. Nó không khởi động được.)*

+ Point out: draw attention to a fact → lưu ý

Ví dụ: I pointed out that I would be on holiday anyway. *(Tôi lưu ý với mọi người rằng dù sao đi nữa thì tôi cũng đi nghỉ phép.)*

+ Pull off: manage to succeed → thắng lợi

Ví dụ: It was a tricky plan, but we pulled it off. *(Đó là một kế hoạch đầy chông gai nhưng chúng tôi cũng đã thắng lợi.)*

+ Push on: continue with some effort (colloquial) → đẩy nhanh, tiếp tục nỗ lực (thông tục)

Ví dụ: Let's push on and try to reach the coast by tonight. *(Chúng ta hãy tiếp tục nỗ lực và cố gắng đến được bờ biển tối nay.)*

+ Put across: communicate ideas → diễn đạt, trình bày ý kiến

Ví dụ: Harry is clever but he can't put his ideas across. *(Harry rất thông minh nhưng anh ta không thể diễn đạt được ý kiến của mình.)*

+ Put down to: explain the cause of → đổ cho, quy cho

Ví dụ: Diane's poor performance was put down to nerves. *(Diễn xuất kém của Diana được cho là do sự căng thẳng mà ra.)*

+ Put in for: apply for a job → nộp đơn xin việc

Ví dụ: Sue has put in for a teaching job. *(Sue nộp đơn xin làm nghề dạy học.)*

+ Put oneself out: take trouble to help someone → làm điều gì mặc dù là bất tiện cho bản thân để giúp người khác

Ví dụ: Please don't put yourself out making a meal. A sandwich will do. *(Làm ơn đừng nấu nướng phiền hà làm gì. Một cái bánh sandwich là được rồi.)*

+ Put off: discourage, upset → làm ai phát ớn, làm cho ai cạch một cái gì đó, làm ai nhụt chí

Ví dụ: The crowd put the gymnast off, and he fell. *(Khán giả làm cho vận động viên thể dục dụng cụ nhụt chí và anh ta bị té.)*

+ Put up: offer accommodation → cho ai ở lại nhà

Ví dụ: We can put you up for a few days. *(Tôi có thể cho anh ở lại vài ngày.)*

+ Put up with: tolerate, bear → chịu đựng

Ví dụ: I can't put up with all this noise! *(Tôi không thể chịu đựng tất cả sự ồn ào này.)*

◆ Bài tập ứng dụng

a. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. I don't think this record will ever be popular.
.... CATCH
2. A police car has just stopped outside.
.... UP
3. They didn't punish Karen, only gave her a warning.
.... GOT
4. What are you trying to say?
.... AT
5. Graham stopped talking to deal with a customer.
.... OFF
6. I have to leave early because something has happened.
.... UP
7. John is a bit too ill to go out.
.... UP
8. You can rely on Susan for help.
.... COUNT
9. What sort of progress are you making in your new job?
.... GETTING
10. Because it was late, I had to walk home in the end.
.... UP

11. Ted's illness was caused by overwork.
.... ON
12. Carol has trouble communicating her ideas to others
.... ACROSS
13. Some men are coming to decorate our bedroom.
.... DONE
14. How exactly did this situation happen in the first place?
.... COME
15. What happened confirmed the truth of Jack's prediction.
.... BORNE
16. This could be a vital clue so you should investigate it.
.... UP
17. Let's give this business our serious attention.
.... GET
18. It was a simple trick, but the teacher was taken in by it.
.... FOR
19. They laid most of the blame on Margaret.
.... FOR
20. Our lawyers are working on the agreement at the moment.
.... UP
21. You have broken your word.
.... GONE
22. I can't bear your constant complaining.
.... WITH
23. The box smelled faintly of fish.
.... GAVE
24. I couldn't make Julie give a definite answer.
.... PIN
25. I think that my boss is prejudiced against me.
.... IT
26. The holiday wasn't as good as we expected.
.... LIVE
27. Martin promised to babysit but didn't show up.
.... LET

28. We don't expect that the missing climbers have survived.

.... HOLD

29. You get a smoother shave with Razacream foam.

.... MAKES

30. You're kidding!

.... ON

31. It was a risky robbery, but the thieves managed it.

.... PULLED

32. In the end I just didn't have any strength left.

.... GAVE

33. Eventually I aired my grievances with my boss.

.... OUT

34. Is there enough juice for everyone?

.... GO

35. Have you decided to enter the poster competition?

.... GO

36. Don't worry, I won't tell anyone.

.... ON

37. The smell of drains stopped me eating my breakfast.

.... PUT

38. Alan is a strange person. I can't understand his character.

.... MAKE

39. If I lose the race my reputation will suffer.

.... LIVE

40. Pauline isn't one of the people who knows the secret.

.... ON

b. Put one suitable word or phrase in each space.

1. When I give an order I expect it to be .... out.
2. Getting up so early really gets me ....
3. It was a good idea, but I'm afraid it didn't quite .... off.
4. I'm afraid that your story doesn't really .... up.
5. I was so surprised when Harry got the job, I couldn't .... over it.
6. Terry's new book .... out next week.
7. Someone was .... after you in the club yesterday.

8. Just as I was .... off, there was a knock at the door.
9. Neil was too embarrassed to .... up the question of who would pay.
10. The police didn't .... up Bill's complaint about his neighbours.
11. We can't watch that programme if the television is .... up again.
12. This novel is beginning to .... on me.
13. It is quite clearly .... down that only amateurs can take part.
14. Sales were slow to start with, but now they're .... up.
15. I don't want to .... you off, but this type of plane has crashed quite often.
16. Two members of the gang eventually .... themselves up.
17. We .... out that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it wasn't true.
18. There should be enough plates to .... round.
19. What does that notice say? I can't .... it out.
20. Hilary told me to .... her up the next time I was in London.
21. In the end we hit .... to the problem by chance.
22. Helen manages to put .... view very successfully in meetings.
23. The Foreign Secretary was looked .... the Prime Minister's successor.
24. Mary planned to murder her husband, but when the moment came she couldn't go ....
25. I hope that this holiday will .... all the weekends we have had to work.
26. Why don't you .... in! You're being really annoying!
27. Our in-laws didn't really .... off when we invited them all round.
28. No one has .... to writing graffiti on the wall.
29. Don't tell Dave about it. We shouldn't .... on the plan.
30. Shirley never .... for anyone. She is totally selfish.
31. The exact total .... at just over £750.
32. What awful weather! It looks as if the rain has .... for the day.
33. Don't be so passive! .... for yourself.

34. I don't think Sam will be able to ...., to the pressure of the job.
35. I can't help you. You'll have to .... the problem yourself.
36. Even if you are miserable, there's no need to .... on me!
37. It seemed like a good plan, but when we .... out it didn't work.
38. I'm going to the airport to .... some friends who are going to Japan.
39. What exactly do the letters BBC .... for?
40. Don't worry about the missing dog. It will .... up when it gets hungry!

c. *Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.*

1. A rather nasty problem has appeared.
We've come ....
2. I'm doing more work than I bargained for.
I didn't expect.. .
3. The sooner this job is over, the better.
Let's... .
4. Brenda doesn't get on with her next-door neighbour any more.
Brenda has ....
5. I burst into tears when I heard the bad news.
I broke.. .
6. Jean persuaded the others to agree with her point of view.
Jean brought.. .
7. I'll do the ironing in the end.
I'll get... .
8. The arrangements for our holiday didn't come to anything.
Our holiday.. .
9. The best solution was thought of by Sally.
Sally came ....
10. It's getting on for lunch time.
Soon ....
11. Gerry has applied for the job of financial director.
Gerry has put ....
12. Our teacher used Sophia as an example of a good student.

Our teacher held ....
13. I'm not much interested in sports.
I don't really go ....
14. Terry was rude but Anne got her revenge on him.
Anne paid ....
15. You can stay with us for a week.
We can.. .
16. The police only warned Sally because it was her first offence.
Sally was let ....
17. Sue drew attention to the flaw in the plan.
Sue pointed.. .
18. The plain clothes policeman's boots showed he was a policeman.
The plain clothes policeman was given ....
19. We can say that hard work was what caused Jill's success.
Jill's success can ....
20. Brenda never takes the trouble to help anyone.
Brenda never puts.. .
21. Brian takes off the French teacher really well.
Brian does ....
22. Tina saw through Peter's plan at once.
Tina realised.. .
23. The effect of these pills wears off after three hours.
The effect of these pills only..
24. Her face had taken on a strange expression.
She had a.. .
25. Harry swore he would stand by his promise.
Harry swore that he would not go ....
26. The terms of the agreement are set out in this document.
This document gives ....
27. The full truth is only just beginning to sink in.
I am only just beginning to.. .
28. Sally turned down Philip's marriage proposal.
Sally didn't ....

29. Sue talked me into acting in this play.
Sue persuaded ....

30. Tony stood in for me at the meeting.
Tony took ....

d. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. The meeting didn't ....until late.
A. end up B. break up C. come about D. fall through

2. In the end it all .... a question of trust.
A. gets round to B. adds up to C. feels up to D. comes down to

3. The hotel didn't .... my expectations.
A. come up to B. get up to C. come down to D. get down to

4. At first Tim insisted he was right, but then began to ....
A. back down B. follow up C. drop off D. break up

5. It's no good pretending, you've got to .... reality.
A. bargain for B. come up against
C. face up to D. get down to

6. What were you two .... just now in the garden?
A. bringing about B. getting up to
C. coming up with D. getting round to

7. You should always have an alternative plan to ....
A. bring about B. ask after C. feel up to D. fall back on

8. When they ...., I had to report to the nearest barracks.
A. called me up B. asked after me C. asked me after D. called up me

9. The school examination for eleven-year-olds was .... some years ago.
A. followed up B. drawn up C. carried out D. done away with

10. When I took over the business I got more than I ....
A. asked after B. bargained for C. drew up D. came in for

III. INVERSIONS (ĐẢO NGỮ)

Đảo ngữ gồm hai biện pháp ngữ pháp khác nhau.

1. Sử dụng dạng nghi vấn của động từ chính:
Not only did he fail to report the accident, but also later denied that he had been driving the car.
Never have I enjoyed muself more!
2. Thay đổi vị trí bình thường giữa động từ và chủ ngữ:
Along the street came a strange procession.
(Hãy xem giải thích cho hình thức đảo ngữ này ở phần IV.)

A. Biện pháp đảo ngữ theo sau trạng ngữ phủ định

1. Chỉ khi trạng ngữ được đưa ra đầu mệnh đề thì ta sử dụng đảo ngữ. Dạng đảo ngữ này thường được sử dụng trong các ngữ cảnh trịnh trọng để làm cho lời văn trở nên hoa mỹ hơn, chẳng hạn như trong các bài diễn văn về chính trị chứ trong văn phong nói hàng ngày thì người ta thường không sử dụng:
Never have I heard a weaker excuse!
Trong văn nói người ta chỉ nói:
I have never heard a weaker excuse!
2. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ sau các trạng từ thời gian *never, rarely, seldom*. Biện pháp đảo ngữ này thường được sử dụng phổ biến nhất với các thì hiện tại hoàn thành và quá khứ hoàn thành hay với các động từ khiếm khuyết như *can* và *could:*
Rarely can a minister have been faced with such a problem.
Seldom has the team given a worse performance.
Rarely had I had so much responsibility.
3. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ sau các trạng từ thời gian *hardly, barely, scarcely, no sooner*. Chúng đề cập đến một sự việc nhanh chóng xảy ra tiếp theo một hành động khác. Biện pháp đảo ngữ này thường được sử dụng với thì quá khứ hoàn thành. *No sooner* cũng có thể được sử dụng với thì quá khứ đơn:
Hardly had the train left the station, when there was an explosion.
Scarcely had I entered the room when the phone rang.
No sooner had I reached the door than I realised it was locked.

No sooner was the team back on the pitch than it started raining.

4. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ sau *only*. Trong trường hợp này *only* được dùng kết hợp với những cụm từ diễn đạt thời gian khác và luôn được sử dụng với thì quá khứ đơn:

   Only after posting the letter did I remember that I had forgotten to put on a stamp.

   Các từ kết hợp với *only* là: *only if/when, only then, only later*

   Lưu ý rằng khi *only* mang nghĩa "chỉ" hay "duy nhất" thì không sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ:

   Only Mary realised that the door was not locked.

5. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ sau các cụm từ chứa *no/not*.

   Những cụm từ này bao gồm: *under no circumstances, on no account, at no time, in no way, on no condition, not until, not only... but also.*

   Lưu ý rằng ta chỉ sử dụng đảo ngữ đối với các động từ chịu tác động bởi các trạng ngữ phủ định mà thôi.

   On no condition are they to open fire without a warning.

   Not until I got home did I notice that I had the wrong umbrella.

6. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ với *little* khi *little* mang nghĩa phủ định (hầu như không có ...):

   Little does the government appreciate what the result will be.

B. Biện pháp đảo ngữ theo sau *so/such....that*

1. Ta sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ với *so* và tính từ khi động từ chính là động từ *be*. Cấu trúc này sử dụng để nhấn mạnh:

   So devasting were the floods that some areas may never recover.

2. Đảo ngữ cũng được áp dụng với *such* dùng với *be* khi có nghĩa tương đương với *so much* hoặc *so great*.

   Such was the force of storm that trees were uprooted.

Biện pháp đảo ngữ này chỉ được sử dụng khi *so* hoặc *such* được đặt ở đầu mệnh đề.

C. Biện pháp đảo ngữ trong các câu điều kiện với *If*

Trong các câu điều kiện với *if* ta có thể sử dụng biện pháp đảo ngữ ở mệnh đề điều kiện và lược giản *if* . Biện pháp này giúp làm cho câu điều kiện này trở nên trịnh trọng hơn:

If they were to escape, there would be an outcry.

→ Were they to escape, there would be an outcry.

If the police had found out, I would have been in trouble.

→ Were the police to have found out, I would have been in trouble.

If you should hear anything, let me know.

→ Should you hear anything, let me know.

If he has cheated, he will have to be punished.

→ Should he have cheated, he will have to be punished.

If I had known, I would have protested strongly.

→ Had I known, I would have protested strongly.

♦ Bài tập ứng dụng

a. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. .... had we arrived at the hotel, when there was a power cut.
2. .... are members of staff to accept gratuities from clients.
3. .... Detective Dawson realise what she was to discover!
4. .... so many employees taken sick leave at the same time.
5. .... to pay the full amount now, there would be a ten per cent discount.
6. I supposed, as .... most people, that I would be retiring at 60.
7. .... the doctors seen a more difficult case.
8. .... Jean win first prize, but she was also offered a promotion.
9. .... will late arrivals be admitted to the theatre before the interval.
10. .... one missing child been found, than another three disappeared.
11. Should .... anything, could you let me know?
12. Were..........................., everyone in it would have been killed.
13. Had........................... harder, I would probably have passed all my exams.

14. Should.............................. neighbourhood, why don't you drop in?
15. Had............................ immediately, your daughter would not be so ill.
16. Were............................ you, I would turn you down flat!
17. Should.........................., just call room service, and order a meal.
18. Were............................ job, we couldn't be sure that she would accept.
19. Had.......................... measures, this political crisis could have been avoided.
20. Should ....lost, we would have heard from him by now.

b. Rewrite each sentence, starting as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It was only when the office phoned me that I found out about the meeting.
Not until ....
2. The facts were not all made public until later.
Only ....
3. If I had realised what would happen, I wouldn't have accepted the job.
Had... .
4. The response to our appeal was so great that we had to take on more staff.
Such... .
5. Harry broke his leg, and also injured his shoulder.
Not only ....
6. The police didn't at all suspect that the judge was the murderer.
Little... .
7. If you do happen to see Helen, could you ask her to call me?
Should... .
8. The bus driver cannot be blamed for the accident in any way.
In... .
9. The snowfall was so heavy that all the trains had to be cancelled.
So ....
10. If the government raised interest rates, they would lose the election.
Were... .
11. As soon as I got into the bath, someone knocked at the door.
No sooner ....

12. There was so much uncertainty that the financial markets remained closed.
Such... .
13. It's not common for there to be so much rain in March.
Seldom ....
14. You won't be allowed in until your identity has been checked.
Only... .
15. Just after the play started there was a power failure.
Hardly... .
16. The Prime Minister has hardly ever made a speech as inept as this.
Rarely... .
17. We had only just arrived home when the police called.
Scarcely ....
18. Press photographers are banned from taking photographs backstage.
On no... .
19. The way so much money has been spent to so little purpose must be a record!
Never before... .
20. The judge was taken ill just after the trial proceedings began.
Barely... .

c. Decide which sentences are inappropriate in the contexts given.

1. Guest to host: 'So nice was that pudding, that I would like to have some more.'
2. Witness to court: 'No sooner had I turned out the light, than I heard a noise outside.'
3. News reader: 'Such was force of the earthquake, that whole villages have been devastated.'
4. Parent to child: 'Should you fancy a pizza, let's order one now.'
5. Friend to friend: 'Never before have I seen this film.'
6. Politician to audience: 'Seldom has the country faced a greater threat.'
7. Celebrity to interviewer: 'Were I to have the time, I'd go climbing more often.'

8. Victim to police officer: 'Scarcely had we been introduced when he punched me for no reason.'
9. Printed notice: 'Under no circumstances is this control panel to be left unattended.'
10. Colleague to colleague: 'Should you change your mind, just let me know.'

d. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. Scarcely .... the pilot had to make an emergency landing.
2. Little.............................. what has been going on in her absence.
3. No sooner..............................than I realised I'd left my bag on the platform.
4. Only when .... on the light did we notice the hole in the ceiling.
5. Not until I asked a passer-by .... where I was.
6. Seldom does .... below freezing at this time of the year.
7. Hardly..................................his speech, when the minister was interrupted.
8. On no account am...................................while I am in a meeting.
9. Rarely has...................................this school written a better composition.
10. In no way...............................bear responsibility for injuries to passengers.

e. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word or words in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Were Smith to resign, I might stand a chance of getting his job.
.... IF
2. Such was the demand for tickets that people queued day and night.
.... GREAT
3. The money is not to be paid under any circumstances.
.... NO
4. Three days passed before we arrived at the first oasis.
.... NOT UNTIL
5. Hardly had the ship left port, when a violent storm developed.

.... SOON AFTER
6. They would have discovered land sooner had they carried a compass.
.... IF
7. Little did Brenda know what she was letting herself in for.
.... IDEA
8. It was only when I stopped that I realised something was wrong.
.... DID I
9. The accused never expressed regret for what he had done.
.... AT NO TIME
10. So exhausted were the runners that none of them finished the race.
.... TOO

IV. PREPOSITIONS (GIỚI TỪ)

A. Prepositions after adjectives (Giới từ sau tính từ)

Complete the sentences below with one of the following adjectives plus a preposition.

addicted
adequate
angry
aware
accompanied
ahead
allergic
clever

bad
capable
disqualified
distracted
deep
descended
envious
exempt

eligible
expert
full
inspired
faced
famous
fortunate
peculiar

involved
jealous.
notorious
sympathetic
quick
sensitive
surprised
worthy

1. Do you think politicians are .... telling lies?
2. Don't ask me to add up the bill. I'm really .... mathematics.
3. This piece of music was .... Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.
4. The flat wasn't very big, but it was perfectly .... our needs.
5. Never become .... cigarettes!
6. Although he wouldn't admit it, everyone could see that he was .... his wife's success.

7. He was .... the race for taking drugs.
8. My neighbour is .... pruning fruit trees.
9. "Who else was .... the crime ?" the policeman asked the suspect.
10. He was nearly sixteen before he first became .... the opposite sex.
11. He tried to work but was ....the noise from the traffic.
12. Life is .... surprises, isn't it ?
13. Pop groups are .... smashing up hotel rooms.
14. The teacher was .... her students for not doing their homework.
15. Although they said they were .... our cause, they were not prepared to support us officially.
16. Only unmarried women are .... membership.
17. I was not very bright as a child, but I was so .... my hands that I decided to become a pickpocket.
18. Some plants are so .... pollution that they can only survive in a perfectly clean environment.
19. I am .... anyone who can play a musical instrument really well.
20. Sarah was very .... figures, so she eventually became a successful accountant.
21. For dinner we had grilled plaice and new potatoes, ... a splendid bottle of Chablis.
22. Newton was so .... thought that morning that he absent-mindedly put the egg in his pocket and dropped his watch into the boiling water.
23. The town of San Gimignano is .... its medieval towers.
24. Marsupials - animals that carry their young in a pouch - are. .... the Antipodes.
25. My wife loves cats. She has six. I am .... them, so I sneeze whenever I am near her.
26. Janet! I'm .... you: eating chocolates when you're supposed to be slimming!
27. It is the ambition of every writer to complete a book............. .... schedule. So far, no one has achieved this.
28. According to Buradan, a perfectly logical donkey, ... two identical and equidistant piles of food, would starve to death, because it would have no logical reason for choosing one rather than the other.
29. Charles is disabled, so he is .... having a wife who is a trained nurse.
30. Darwin's theory suggests that we are all .... an ape-like creature, which seems likely in the case of my Aunt Matilda.
31. Candidates with university degrees are .... Parts 1 and 2 of the examination.
32. That remark was not .... you.

B. Prepositions after verbs (Giới từ sau động từ)

Complete the sentences below with one of the following verbs plus a preposition. (Make any changes to verb tenses that may be necessary.)

apologise
die
leave
correspond
knock
suffer
hear
rhyme
complain
pray
belong
experiment
arrive
distinguish
lose
vote

1. Did you .... Tom and Sally? They've decided to emigrate to New Zealand.
2. If you don't agree with the proposal, you can always .... it at the meeting.
3. It was almost midnight when we .... the station.
4. Some people find it difficult to .... an American and a Canadian.
5. The priest said he would .... us.

6. Although he had survived the battle, the soldier later .... his wounds.
7. For years, his wife had .... varicose veins.
8. Do you think people should be allowed to .... animals?
9. I don't know why, but I really hate .... cards. It puts me in a bad mood all day.
10. He .... the manager about the poor service at the restaurant.
11. Would you say that the British House of Lords .... the American Senate?
12. Do you know who this book .... ?
13. Can you think of a word that .... "numb"?
14. I think there's someone .... the door.
15. He .... the organisers for his bad behaviour at the conference.
16. We .... Paris next week. We'll probably stay there for a fortnight.

C. Prepositions after nouns (Giới từ sau danh từ)

Complete the sentences below with one of the following nouns plus a preposition.

basis *campaign* *choice* *control* *cruelty*
excuse *fall* *freedom* *genius* *grudge*
knowledge *news* *objection* *opposite* *strain* *trouble*

1. If you had a................................ marrying for love or marrying for money, which would you do ?
2. What is the................................ "timid"? Is it "bold" or "brave" ?
3. The African elephant will be extinct within twenty years if an international .... the ivory trade is not started immediately.
4. Do you have any .... my parking my car in front of your house?
5. The .... chewing gum is that it loses its flavour too quickly.
6. I know you have a cold, but that's no .... not doing your homework.
7. If you have to deal with overseas clients, a .... foreign languages is very useful.
8. Perhaps the three most important human rights are .... hunger, fear and persecution.
9. In our class. we can .do as we like: our teacher has no .... us at all.
10. The RSPCA is concerned with prevention of .... animals.
11. Overweight people should not jog, because it puts a great .... their hearts.
12. Since the salmonella scare there has been a considerable .... the consumption of eggs.
13. Einstein was a real .... mathematics, but he couldn't add two and two together correctly!
14. In the dispute between the union and the management, new proposals have been put forward that should at least provide a .... discussion.
15. Vandalising public property is the only way some youngsters can express their .... society.
16. "Did you know that short people don't live as long as tall people ?"
"No, I didn't. It's .... me !"

PHẦN II
PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. VOCABULARY

A. *Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.*

1. In my view, the changes to the education system have been to good ....
A. influence B. outcome C. upshot D. effect

2. As a full story ...., the public reacted with shock.
A. uncovered B. unfolded C. unwrapped D. undid

3. This song is not .... as original as their previous ones.
A. almost B. virtually C. nearly D. practically

4. In any transport system, the safety of passengers should be ....
A. paramount B. eminent C. chief D. prime

5. It is expected that all members will .... to the rules of the club.
A. comply B. concede C. conform D. compromise

6. It was decided that the cost of the project would be .... and so it was abandoned.
A. repressive B. prohibitive C. restrictive D. exclusive

7. Karen was terribly nervous before the interview but she managed to pull herself .... and act confidently.
A. through B. over C. together D. off

8. It just so .... that I was in their area that day, so I went to visit them.
A. occurred B. happened C. chanced D. arose

9. We .... up a friendship the very first time we met.
A. struck B. launched C. cropped D. settled

10. I left the company by .... , not because I was forced to.
A. choice B. option C. selection D. preference

11. Tessa was determined to become wealthy and to that .... she started her own company.
A. view B. aim C. end D. object

12. I can't understand why you have to make such a .... about something so unimportant.
A. mess B. stir C. fuss D. bother

13. If you don't want that wardrobe, I'm sure I could put it to good ....
A. value B. use C. benefit D. worth

14. Even though it was clear that he was wrong, he was unwilling to .... and admit it.
A. take back B. stand down C. draw back D. back down

15. The police are looking into new ways of .... major crime.
A. contending B. wrestling C. combating D. striving

16. He made a number of .... remarks about my cooking, which upset me.
A. slashing B. stabbing C. chopping D. cutting

17. .... it or not, I've just been given a totally unexpected pay rise!
A. Believe B. Accept C. Presume D. Allow

18. Recent defeats have .... his confidence in himself as a player.
A. undermined B. disable C. impeded D. hampered

19. The plumber agreed that he had made a mistake and promised to put it .... the next day.
A. correct B. proper C. sound D. right

20. Poor management brought the company to the .... of collapse.
A. brink B. rim C. fringe D. brim

B. *Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.*

THE SPIRAL AND THE HELIX

They are everywhere, graceful, curving shapes whose incredible (1) .... (regular) contrasts so sharply with the random world around them. We call them spirals and helices but that hardly does (2)........................(just) to their diversity or their significance. Over the centuries, (3)........................(mathematics) have identified many different types, but the most intriguing are those that (4)........................(repeat) occur in the natural world.

The need to (5)........................(ravel) the mysteries of the existence of spirals and helices has exercised some of the best scientific brains in the world and opened the way to a number of (6)........................(break) in fields as widely varied as genetics and (7)........................(meteor).

The most (8) ....(spectacle) spirals on earth are also the most unwelcome hurricanes. Their (9)........................(awe) power comes from the sun's heat, but they owe their shape to the force caused by the rotation of the earth. After innumerable years of study, however, Nature's spirals and helices have yet to (10)........................(close) all their secrets. For example, why, astronomers wonder, are so many galaxies spiral-shaped?

C. *In most line of the following text, there is either one spelling or one punctuation error. Write the correctly spelled word or show the correct punctuation. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).*

Peter mark Roget developed the work that still bears	1..................
his name 'Roget's Thesaurus after almost 50 years.	2..................
It was published in it's completed form in 1852 and	3..................
remains to this day one of the most useful reference	4..................
books to any writer. Roget was actually a doctor a	5..................
famous medical lecturer and an editor who also	6..................
worked on a commission that reported on Londons	7..................
water supply. He also designed a pocket chessboard	8..................

When he reached the age of 69 and had retired he	9..................
was able to devote all his time to the thesaurus. He	10..................
had a fascination with the beauty of words the word	11..................
thesaurus' is derived from a Greek word meaning	12..................
treasure house). Rogets main aim in writing the	13..................
thesaurus was to be able to express himself	14..................
accurately and, without repetition.	15..................

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.*

1. She was irritated .... the way her fiancé picked his nose, so she broke it off.
2. Take advantage .... this special offer! 50 per cent off list price while stocks last!
3. Because of the increase in the number of firms offering financial services, there's a bigger demand than ever .... qualified accountants.
4. Please give my regards .... your mother, Oedipus, when you see her again.
5. "I am Polish .... birth, but I have French nationality."
   "What do you do for a living ?"
   "I'm a French polisher."
6. Congratulations .... your thirty-fifth birthday!
7. The railway police have finally arrested the man who has been responsible .... biting all the buttons off railway carriage seats.
8. With reference .... your advertisement in today's *Guardian*, I should like to apply for the post of Head Clerk in your Sales Department.
9. He went .... his own accord: nobody forced him to go.
10. Sarah is studying hard. She is intent .... getting a good degree.

B. Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate form.

It (1)..........................(be) a long day, but by 9 o'clock the children (2)..........................(go) to bed. They (3)..........................(clear) away the supper things and now they (4)..........................(look) forward to a couple of hours in front of the television. Unfortunately the film (5)..........................(be) rather boring. Jim soon (6)..........................(fall) asleep and Sue (7)..........................(start) to think about all her work. She (8)..........................(be) sure she (9)..........................(hear) a noise outside the window, so she (10)..........................(look) up. A shadow (11)..........................(move) slowly through the garden. . Her heart (12)..........................(race). She (13)..........................(turn) out the light so that she (14)..........................(can) see better. There (15)..........................(be) nobody there. But she (16)..........................(see) that it (17)..........................(snow) earlier that evening, and across the grass there (18)..........................(be) a line of footprints. A fox (19)..........................(walk) across right in front of their window, and now it (10)..........................(look) at her from the far corner of the garden.

(giống phần B (Grammar) của Practice Test 5)

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

Island creatures are extremely vulnerable to extinction. Except in the island continents like Australia, mankind has had far less dramatic impact upon continental creatures. Mankind has now destroyed 90 per cent of Brazil's coastal rainforest and not a single endemic species of bird has died out. The number of creatures known to have died out in the rainforests of the world is still tiny. Nearly all of the extinctions mankind has caused have been on islands, and most of those have been achieved by introducing competitors. (Lakes are equivalent to islands. When Nile perch were put in Lake Victoria, they quickly wiped out half the 300 species of fish in the lake.)

What harm is done? There is no diminution of biomass, no increase in the chances of a collapse of all life. Despite the much-vaunted web of ecological connections between all life, the invaders are often better adapted to survive than their victims. So why does such extinction matter at all?

The answer is that it standardizes the world. Natural selection creates diversity - a thousand different ways to solve the same problems. It meant sheep and cattle in Eurasia, giant birds in New Zealand and Madagascar, elephants in Africa, and bison in North America. Now most of them are extinct or marginalized. The same also applies to other forms of extinction. Where once there were hundreds of African theologies now Christianity and Islam dominate. Where once there were more than a thousand mutually unintelligible languages on the island of New Guinea alone, soon there will be just pidgin. Where once there were different kinds of cars in every country on earth, now everybody drives a clone. It is not so much extinction itself that matters - does it matter that nobody speaks Linear B drives a Model T or worships Ra? It is the standardizing of the world, the disappearance of diversity that matters.

True, nature fights back. Worldwide species are evolving into separate kinds: it could be only a few thousand years before starlings in Hawaii cannot breed with starlings in London and are therefore technically a different species. But it is necessary for islands to remain isolated if this is to happen. Islands have been called nature's laboratories: they take a few, monotonous, global species and fragment them into experimental forms, a few of which later inherit the earth. In just the same way, for a new language to be born the speakers must be isolated by a mountain range or a stretch of sea for several centuries; that is impossible today.

How do we save diversity of species, theologies, languages, and technologies? The answer must lie in information technology. All of these things are really just chunks of unique information. A species is a recipe written in DNA; a theology is an idea written in human language; a steam train is an engineer's blueprint. Each needs to be virtually saved before it is physically lost. Read the genome of a Hawaiian goose; take down the lexicon of a Fore language; film the tricks of a brilliant watchmaker.

Even if we cannot yet recreate species from their genomes, we should save them for a time when our descendants can. Petrarch grumbled that he was surrounded by books in Ancient Greek that neither he nor anybody else could read. The skill was later reacquired.

1. What does the writer say about the extinction of island creatures?
    A. It has occasionally had beneficial effects on the environment.
    B. It tends to go unnoticed because it attracts little publicity.
    C. It leads to the extinction of other creatures.
    D. It has generally resulted from the same cause.
2. The writer uses pidgin as an example of
    A. something which has become dominant.
    B. something which is likely to become extinct.
    C. something which he regrets the existence of.
    D. something which people pay little attention to.
3. The writer uses starlings in Hawaii as an example of a creature which
    A. could only evolve on an island.
    B. would become extinct if it wasn't on an island.
    C. is likely to become a global species.
    D. takes a long time to evolve.
4. The writer believes that information technology may have an effect on
    A. how quickly extinction happens.
    B. our understanding of extinction.
    C. whether extinction is permanent or not.
    D. the causes of extinction.
5. What is the writer's main theme in the passage?
    A. contrasting attitudes to extinction
    B. the principal drawback of extinction
    C. misunderstandings about extinction
    D. why extinction is so widespread

B. You are going to read a magazine article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A. As a result, the impact on the instrumental curriculum and the measures used to assess progress through it will be such that they will need to adapt to maintain their relevance for a broader sector of the population. Ultimately, they will need to encompass a wider range of musical skills.

B. For all these reasons, there is likely to be a continuing demand for instrumental teaching in the short term. What about the longer term picture? Is there likely to be a shift in focus and, if so, what direction will it take?

C. I would respond to the latter question on a positive note. The music industry is one of the major generators of income in Britain and musical skill and talent will continue to be important in preparing individuals to work in a variety of professions, in particular those related to the media.

D. This represents a fundamental change from traditional practice and it will be accompanied by the need to respond to demands for public accountability. Viewed positively, this should provide an opportunity for all those involved in music education to demonstrate the high quality of music tuition available.

E. There seems little doubt that the widening access to music is likely to continue, fulfilling as it does so many human needs. On a national level, no major state occasion is without music. For individuals, it provides opportunities for numerous activities, formal and informal.

F. One of the best-recognised functions is that of providing an outlet for emotional expression. Its influence on our moods can be therapeutic. It provides a means of communicating which goes beyond words and provides us with shared unspoken understandings.

G. Developing in parallel with this trend is a likely increase in the number of people, across the whole age range, who wish to actively participate in music making. Such activities are likely to be community based and will reflect the musical traditions of that community whatever they may be.

H. While these results are still to be successfully replicated, other data from Europe has indicated that an increase in group music lessons can have positive effects on social relationships in school and on concentration in young children and those with behavioural difficulties.

Music – The challenge Ahead

Technological advances continue to transform our lives at work, at home and in our leisure activities. Susan Hallam discusses their impact on music in Britain.

In the latter part of the 20th century, we saw a rapid increase in the opportunities available for listening to music through radio, TV, records, tapes, CDs, videos and a rapidly developing range of multi-media techniques. Along with this, there has been a decline in the performance of, live music and in the full-time employment opportunities for professional musicians.

(1)..

Indeed, a society without music is surely unthinkable and it seems that the issue is not whether there will be music in the 21st century but what the nature of that music will be; and also whether there will be a continued perceived need for people to learn to play musical instruments.

(2)..

In addition to its vocational significance, there is a growing body of evidence that playing an instrument may be beneficial to the development of skills at an earlier stage. Research in the USA has suggested that listening to or actively making music has a direct positive effect on spatial reasoning, one aspect of the measurement of intelligence.

(3)..

Taking the idea behind such findings one step further, current research is investigating to what extent playing an instrument may even encourage the development of transferable skills. For instance, the need to practise regularly may assist in the acquisition of good study habits and focused concentration; playing in concerts may encourage habits of punctuality and good organisation

(4)..

While there are many possible scenarios, I believe that two possibilities are likely. Firstly, the kinds of music to which people will listen will become more diverse. New genres will develop which will integrate different styles. Secondly, there will be an increase in the use of technology to compose and perform music. This will widen access to composition as there will be less reliance on technical skill but at the same time, it is likely to further reduce the need for live performance and musicians whose role is solely related to it.

(5)..

If this vision of the future is to be realised, what does the music profession need to do in preparation? The focus of instrumental tuition will need to change. Ways will need to be found to enable more people to learn to play a range of instruments, throughout their life span.

(6)..

Crucial to the success of the process will be the training of musicians. They will need to be able to motivate, inspire and teach learners of all ages, develop skills for working with large and diverse groups and acquire the communication, social, entrepreneurial and management skills necessary for community work.

(7)..

Finally, we need to strive towards raising the profile of music itself. Music plays a crucial role in our lives but all too often it is taken for granted. Those involved in the music profession at all levels need to work actively together to ensure that this changes.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

When in Britain, you must never complain. Complaining is very un-British. If you are (1) .... waiting half an hour in a shop, if a bus (2) .... is rude to you, if a waiter brings your food ice-cold - you keep your mouth shut. The (3) .... upper lip is the

British way. Other nationalities might make a (4) ...., protest loudly or call for the manager, but not the British.

Remember also that British ears are (5) .... not tuned to hear complaints. A friend of mine was a regular (6) .... at a famous and expensive London restaurant. Every day at 2p.m. and 9p.m. the (7) .... manager would come out (as he had been doing for the last 37 years), go from table to table and (8) .... 'Did you enjoy your meal?' For 37 years, hundreds of thousands of properly (9) .... up English people had replied to him: 'Very much indeed.' The man would smile, say 'Thank you very much', and (10)........................ to the next table.

One day, however, the lunch was so (11) .... that my friend (Dutch mother, Albanian father) decided to tell him the naked truth. So, when the antiquated manager (12) .... at his table as usual and asked, 'Did you enjoy your meal, sir?' my friend replied: '(13) .... , not at all. It was appalling.' To which the manager gave his (14) ...., obsequious smile, said: 'Thank you very much, sir', and moved on, quite (15) ....

1. A. made B. kept C. stayed D. held
2. A. conductor B. attendant C. assistant D. steward
3. A. hard B. inflexible C. firm. D. stiff
4. A. discussion B. argument C. quarrel D. fuss
5. A. simply B. easily C. utterly D. modestly
6. A. supporter B. purchaser C. customer D. guest
7. A. mature B. elderly C. outdated D. vintage
8. A. inquire B. query C. request D. probe
9. A. raised B. grown C. educated D. brought
10. A. motion B. progress C. stride D. shift
11. A. offensive B. painful C. abominable D. harrowing
12. A. appeared B. surfaced C. descended D. joined
13. A. Sincerely B. Largely C. Bluntly D. Frankly
14. A. customary B. average C. commonplace D. daily
15. A. convinced B. fulfilled C. satisfied D. complete

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

It is forecast that we can look (1) .... to working fewer hours in the future, but it is necessary for health and tranquillity to work a certain (2)........................ of hours per week, ideally doing a variety of jobs – something schools (3) .... always known. It (4) .... be that house building will (5) .... this need. It is a very basic human instinct. Gardening is a related (6)........................ . It is already cheaper to (7)........................ many fruits and vegetables than to buy them in the shops and the house of the next decade should take this into (8) ....

Another important question is (9)........................ of energy conservation. The proportion of income (10) ....on keeping warm is steadily going up, and, with the cost of energy (11)........................ to double in real terms during the next ten years or (12)........................, many large badly-insulated old houses will become extremely expensive to use. The demand will be (13)........................ small, well-insulated homes (14) .... in warm protected areas and making the (15) .... use of the sun's warmth. Efficient heating units will be (16) .... prime importance. At (17) .... we waste a lot of space (18) .... planning rooms which are awkward to use.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. The accident victim was having increasing difficulty in breathing.
.... DIFFICULT

2. She wasn't speaking seriously.
....TONGUE

3. Defeat is inevitable if you play him at chess.
....BOUND

4. Chalk and cheese aren't at all like.

.... COMPARISON

5. It's a pity she died so young.
.... WISH

6. Nobody helped me at all.
.... FINGER

7. We suddenly decided to go away for the weekend.
.... SPUR

8. You're far more practical than I am.
.... NOWHERE

9. I was there when he admitted the truth.
.... PRESENCE

10. He is unlikely to carry out the plan.
.... PRACTICE

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. People say that the president wanted to be a film star.
The president is ....

2. In the unlikely event of a fire, please do not use the lift.
Should ....

3. It's impossible for them to have found him in that jungle.
He ....

4. I am very much looking forward to seeing my great grandson for the first time.
What ....

5. If you want to save your eyesight, we must operate immediately.
Only by ....

6. It was his own fault that he lost his job. He was late for work every morning.
If ....

7. Attendances at the exhibition have been down this year.
The exhibition ....

8. I'm more interested in the people than the job.
It's not the ....

9. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.
The excuse ....

10. Although Johnny Brax drives carefully on public roads, he is a terror on the race track.
Johnny Brax is a ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (200 words) about the following topic:

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONFIDENCE

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. VOCABULARY

A. *Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.*

1. Why don't the police take .... measures against crime?
A. affective B. ineffective C. effective D. efficient

2. The strikers agreed to stick .... a substantial pay rise.
A. up for B. out for C. together D. up to

3. As she is so heavily overworked, there is a .... possibility that she will have a nervous breakdown.
A. distinctive B. distinct C. little D. manifest

4. When Mr. Spendthrift ran out of money, he .... his mother for help.
A. fell in with B. fell upon C. fell behind D. fell back on

5. You will have to give .... to the manager for your actions.
A. report B. account C. narrative D. explanation

6. The truant was .... from school for unbecoming behaviour.
A. dispelled B. repelled C. expelled D. compelled

7. What he did was the height of bad ....
A. manner B. conduct C. actions D. behaviour

8. The .... of two houses prove such a financial burden that they were forced to sell one.
A. upkeep B. upshot C. upsurge D. uproar

9. Of course he can lift that! He's as .... as a horse.

A. tough B. big C. heavy D. strong

10. .... to the invention of the steam engine, most forms of transport were horse-drawn.

A. Akin B. Prior C. In addition D. With reference

11. There is no doubt about the outcome of the trial. The man is a .... criminal.

A. self-conscious B. self-contained C. self-confessed D. self-centred

12. My husband's continual .... keeps me awake at night.

A. sneering B. snoozing C. snarling D. snoring

13. There was a .... of brakes as the car took the corner too quickly.

A. squawk B. squelch C. screech D. scream

14. I'm afraid I'm rather .... about the existence of ghosts.

A. sceptical B. partial C. adaptable D. incapable

15. You must pay import .... on certain goods brought into this country.

A. fees B. surcharges C. supplement D. duties

16. Her hands were swollen and wrinkle, but she still had her nails .... regularly.

A. manufactured B. manicured C. maintained D. managed

17. The girl's large, heavy earrings had .... her earlobes permanently.

A. displaced B. dismayed C. disfigured D. diseased

18. More and more people are having satellite dishes .... on their roofs.

A. installed B. introduced C. implanted D. inserted

19. Cut flowers may .... through lack of water.

A. faint B. collapse C. wilt D. drop

20. The actor was so nervous that he could only remember small .... of dialogue.

A. shreds B. pieces C. patches D. snatches

B. *Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.*

TRAINING FOR A MARATHON

A successful marathon training programme starts slowly, (1)........................(intense) gradually and then tapers off before the big race to (2)........................ (sure) maximum energy. A typical schedule for a beginner lasts six weeks, which is enough time to build up the endurance and (3)........................(strong) needed to run twenty-six miles while avoiding (4)........................(injure). Before you begin training you should be capable of (5)........................(comfort) running for 45 minutes. The most important element in the programme is long runs, as these allow you to develope the physical and mental (6)........................(tough) that will enable you to run for several hours without (7)........................(interrupt). To be fresh for the race, make your final run two or three weeks before the marathon.

BORN TO BICKER

It seems so petty and (8)........................(child)!While we expect sibling (9)........................(rival) among our children we're often embarrassed to find similar emotions ourselves. Yet we do sometimes have (10)........................(pain) animosities that can cause some of the most (11)........................(resolve) problems of adult life. (12)........................(compete) is inherent in all aspects of life. If nations compete, it shouldn't be surprising that siblings do too – for their parents' affection and then for the (13)........................(admire) of bosses, peers and friends. As we grow older we usually find that there is enough love and (14)........................(recognise) to go round. Some siblings may be more (15)........................(assert) while others have more urgent needs for love and attention and this can produce conflict.

C. *In most line of the following text, there is one word which is not in the correct form. For each numbered line from 1 to 16, write the correct formed word in the space. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).*

Who were the people responsible for collection and sending plants from one 1.
country to another? And why did they do it? Initially they were travellers with 2.
other purpose: traders, colonists, pilgrims and missionaries have all been 3.
important in providing new plants for English gardens. They sent back 4.
indigenous wild plants, or sometimes, as in the cases of visitors to China and 5.
Japan, plants which have been cultivated and improved for hundreds of years. 6.
This worked, of course, in both directions: English gardens were making in 7.
the most unlikely places.
Travellers did not always recognise an interesting plant on seen it – interesting, 8.
that is, to the collector at home. So in the 16th and 17th century, attempts were 9.
made to collect on a most professional basis, either by patrons sending 10.
collections into the field, or by subscriptions to finance local enthusiasts in the 11.
most promised areas. By 1611 John Tradescant was travelling and collecting 12.
in France and other parts of Europe. Lately, Peter Collinson, a London 13.
merchant, who had seen the richness of the plant material sending back by 14.
Tradescant, organised a syndicate to finance the amateur botanical John 15.
Bartram. Before long, special collectors were being dispatched to all parts of 16
the world by institutions such as the Chelsea Physic Garden.

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.*

1. I wish you'd stop arguing .... politics all the time.
2. Could you deal .... this problem. I'm rather busy.
3. The lights are designed to deter burglars .... approaching the house.
4. Your plan doesn't allow .... changes in the weather.
5. I would like to protest .... your treatment of the staff.
6. Damage to the building resulted .... an unusually high wind.
7. We really marvelled .... Helen's conjuring tricks.
8. I am not really concerned .... that side of the business.
9. The Minister is also implicated .... the scandal.
10. The company is committed .... raising salaries and improving conditions.

B. *Put each verb in parentheses into an appropriate form.*

Millions of years ago, trees from now (1.)..........................(vanish) forests produced a sticky substance that slowly (2)..........................(harden) into sparkling rocks. Often, the (3)..........................(harden) sap would drip onto an unlucky grasshopper or beetle, (4)..........................(encase) it in a premature tomb. Today, a piece of amber with such content is worth thousands of dollars. However, not long ago, miners tossed out these pieces, believing them (5)..........................(flaw) and worthless. The preservation of creatures in amber is (6)..........................(amaze). Scientists are able to cut the amber and expose the actual structures of a prehistoric creature's muscles, eyes, jaws and nervous systems. Although amber supplies (7)..........................(decline) in some areas of the world, it is doubtful that the supplies (8)..........................(deplete) any time soon. New deposits always (9)..........................(discover), (10)..........................(guarantee) a rich link to the past.

III. READING

A. *Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.*

There is a distinct cadence to an English sentence, with the voice falling on the last word to indicate that it is the end of the utterance. Nowadays, on television, more often than not a speaker is cut off in mid-sentence. You always know it because the voice is still rising. The bit of the sentence that one hears may make perfectly good sense in itself, but one knows that the speaker simply has not finished making his point.

It is extremely irritating and even physically disturbing to the viewer- and, to my mind, it is very offensive to the speaker as well. That is the point I really want to make here. A culture of rudeness has sprung up on British television in the past two or three years. Allowing people to speak, to have their say, is one of the essential points of good manners and respect for other people. Talking while other people are talking, interrupting them, turning one' s back on them before they have finished - these are heinous crimes against courtesy.

Yet television news does this all the time - and prides itself on the technical skill with which it does it. That neat insertion of half a politician's sentence into a carefully-worded little news item - how pleased, you can feel, the reporter and the editor of the bulletin are with the deftness they have displayed in their craft.

This culture of rudeness is not, however, a matter of broadcasters being deliberately and ostentatiously rude. It reflects a disagreeable dose of self-importance, no doubt, but it also springs to some degree from a proper pursuit- that of reporting clearly and briskly what people such as politicians have got to say on a subject of interest. But it treats people who are on television as mere inert material to be chopped up and pasted into the bulletin as required. This seems to me a classic case of the medium itself being the message - and a very bad message too.

Viewers do not see politicians as scraps of 'copy' 10 be used as needed. They accept the illusion of television, and regard them as people, whom the television personnel are treating like dirt. The bulletins send a message that it is nevertheless perfectly all right to treat people like this. After all, is it not the great figures of television who are doing it: That is the way bad behaviour spreads and grows.

1. What has the writer noticed about people who are speaking on television?
   A. They have come to expect to be interrupted.
   B. They try to make sure they are allowed to finish what they are saying.
   C. They frequently show their annoyance at being interrupted.
   D. They are denied the chance to complete statements they are making.
2. The writer suggests in the third paragraph that many news items
   A. are meant to show the expertise of the broadcasters.
   B. would be better without politicians in them.
   C. make little sense to many people watching them.
   D. contain things which are not really relevant.
3. What does the writer believe about broadcasters?
   A .They spend too little time preparing programmes.
   B. They are not really sure what impression they want to create.
   C. They do not care what people think of their programmes.
   D. They are acting partly out of honourable intentions.
4. The writer says that viewers believe that
   A. what they see on television has little relevance to them.
   B. broadcasters have the wrong attitude to politicians.

   C. the standards of broadcasting in general have fallen.
   D. politicians are not all the same as each other.
5. What is the writer's main theme in the passage?
   A. the loss of good manners in British life.
   B. the way in which conversations should be conducted.
   C. the ill-mannered behaviour of British broadcasters.
   D. the reactions of viewers when they watch TV.

B. You must choose which of the paragraphs A-G fit into the numbered gaps in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.

A. He actually started toying with the team and trying to gain attention. He would increase his heart rate and show distress so a team member had to quickly suit up to check him over. But as the person entered the pool, his heart rate returned to normal.

B. It is large but has only a small opening so, once in, getting out isn't easy. The boats at the event would have panicked the creature and it ended up beached, battered and drained of energy.

C. The story actually appeared in several national newspapers as well as the local press. Publicity is very important for charities like the Marine Life Rescue, providing precious exposure which pleases the sponsor companies and highlights the team's work.

D. Luck then seemed to be on the team's side when a double-glazing van-driver stopped to investigate. The driver offered his services to transport the dolphin back to the Sea Life Centre and a lady spectator gave the team a brand new cooler box to store valuable water to keep the dolphin moist.

E. However, by the time they arrived, the dolphin had started to swim unsupported. The press picked up on the story and descended on the Sea Life Centre wanting stories, pictures and any information they could get hold of. And they wanted a name. Mark and the other team members had a hasty think and came up with 'Muddy' - after all, it was found at Mudeford.

F. Now the battle to save its life could begin, but a transportation problem arose. How do you get a grown dolphin back to the Sea Life Centre without a vehicle big enough?

G. The creature was so weakened by the ordeal that it could not even keep itself afloat and had to be walked in the tank to stop it from just sinking to the bottom and drowning. Most people can only walk a dolphin for around 20 minutes to half an hour. Holding a 150 kg animal away from your body and walking through water at sea temperature saps your strength.

* * *

DOLPHIN RESCUE

Free time isn't in the vocabulary of British Divers' Marine Life Rescue teams; one fairly normal weekend recently spilled over into three weeks, as a seal move turned into a major dolphin rescue.

To find a beached and stranded dolphin is a rarity; to nurse one back from the brink of death, and reintroduce it into the wild, is almost unheard of. Only two cases have occurred in Britain, the most recent of which involved a rescue team from British Divers' Marine Life Rescue. They started the weekend trying to relocate a 9ft bull seal and finished it fighting to save a dolphin's life after the Sea Life Centre on the south coast had informed them that a dolphin was beached at Mudeford (pronounced Muddyford) near Bournemouth.

The dolphin was found by a lady, who must have heard the message telling anyone who found it what to do. The animal was kept wet and its blowhole clean. Mark Stevens of the rescue team says: 'The dolphin would have certainly been in a worse condition, if not dead, if that lady hadn't known what to do.'

(1)..

'I can't thank those people enough. The woman even gave us her lemonade so we could have a much-needed drink.' The Sea Life Centre had hastily moved several large tope and the odd stingray from their quarantine tank, and the dolphin was duly installed.

(2)..

By 1 a.m. the team were running out of energy and needed more help. But where do you find volunteers at that time of night? Mark knew of only one place and called his friends at the local dive centre.

(3)..

The team allowed the photographers in for a few minutes at a time, not wanting to stress the creature too much. They had to walk a fine line between highlighting the animal's ordeal and being detrimental to its health.

(4)..

How a striped dolphin got stranded in Mudeford isn't clear because they are primarily an oceangoing, rather than an inshore, species. Theories suggest that he was chucked out of his pod (group of dolphins) for some reason and, maybe chasing fish or attracted by the sounds coming from the Mudeford water festival, wandered into the bay by accident.

(5)..

It took several days before the dolphin was comfortable enough to feed itself - in the meantime it had to be tube-fed. Fish was mashed up and forced down a tube inserted into the dolphin's stomach. It's not a nice procedure, but without it the dolphin would have died. Eventually he started to feed and respond to treatment.

(6)..

His health improved so much that it was decided to release him, and on Tuesday, 24th August, the boat *Deeply Dippy* carried the dolphin out past the headland near the Sea Life Centre. The release, thankfully, went without a hitch; the dolphin hung around the area for a while before heading out to sea. And that was the end of another successful operation.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. ***Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.***

YOUR AMAZING MEMORY

The age-old (1) .... that a drowning man's whole life passes before him in a (2) .... before he dies is perfectly true. Or so Canadian neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield, who (3) .... research into the (4) .... in the 1950s, concluded. And it happens not only when a person drowns, but when he or she believes death is imminent, say those who have been saved at the last (5) ....

A curious (6) .... of the experience is that in those (7)........................ moments of consciousness one's life is replayed *backwards*; forgotten people, places and events crowd into the mind's eye with (8) .... clarity. Penfield believed that this occurs because the brain normally (9) .... all memories, but only a special trigger can (10) .... them, such as death, or the belief that death is imminent.

Another theory is that the temporal lobes, where memories are stored, are especially (11) .... to interruptions in the supply of oxygen to the brain, and these in (12) .... wreak havoc with the brain's electrical signalling system. People suffocating, drowning or being hanged, for instance, (13) .... conscious long enough to (14) .... the bizarre effect of this oxygen starvation. This projects every (15) .... memory into the consciousness.

1. A. conviction B. belief C. impression D. judgement
2. A. ray B. flicker C. sparkle D. flash
3. A. prepared B. pioneered C. developed D. launched
4. A. phenomenon B. happening C. event D. episode
5. A. time B. period C. point D. moment
6. A. mark B. feature C. trait D. quality
7. A. final B. end C. conclusion D. eventual
8. A. absolute B. entire C. full D. downright
9. A. hoards B. deposits C. reserves D. stores
10. A. remind B. remember C. recall D. reminisce
11. A. vulnerable B. unprotected C. damaged D. powerless
12. A. order B. place C. turn D. side
13. A. endure B. remain C. wait D. continue
14. A. behold B. spectate C. witness D. scan
15. A. vacant B. convenient C. employable D. available

B. *Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.*

Let's assume that choosing your holiday was trouble – free. A rash assumption, I admit, for I know about the hearthside arguments that brochures (1) .... spark off. However, I must confine (2)........................ to the things that could go wrong once you (3)........................ out on your travels or after you arrive at your (4)........................ .

(5) .... I claim no qualification (6) .... an adviser, I do have under my belt practical experience which has been (7)........................ over twenty years of globetrotting. First, one basic ground rules that (8) .... in all situations. If something does go wrong, then bear in (9) .... that you are not he first person to have (10) .... something lost or stolen, or to have been (11) .... in accidents or illness. The people to (12)........................ you go for help are (13) .... with the proper way of doing things and you can best help by keeping as (14)........................ as possible and (15) .... them with the information they need.

(16) .... to say, you should be adequately insured and carry (17) .... of that insurance. (18) .... who travels abroad without proper cover (19) .... little sympathy in the (20) .... of trouble.

C. *For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.*

1. Anne is proud of her ability to speak five languages fluently.
....PRIDES
2. Please pour yourself a drink while I'm getting ready.
.... YOURSELF
3. You shouldn't feel that what happened was your fault.
.... FOR

4. She does not want to be involved in the scandal caused by her husband's remarks.
.... DISTANCE

5. It would be easy to make a film adaptation of Danielle Steel's latest novel.
.... ITSELF

6. Raising the standard of living of the poor is all he spends his time on.
.... HIMSELF

7. He reluctantly accepted that he would have to spend the evening on his own.
.... SPENDING

8. You need not make a final decision now about whether or not to support the proposal.
.... COMMIT

9. Were the children good while the baby-sitter was here?
.... THEMSELVES

10. She knew she couldn't cope with the temptation to eat the bar of chocolate.
.... TRUST

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. You have done really well to pass your driving test so quickly.
She congratulated ....

2. This is the first time that I have seen an eclipse of the sun.
Never..

3. No situation is more depressing than being unemployed.
Being ....

4. If you should get caught doing this. You will go to prison.
Were ....

5. I admit he's clever, but I don't think he'll solve this problem.
However..

6. The thinking is that he has been targeted to succeed the president.
He is ....

7. The house collapsed because of faulty building work.
It was..

8. They are not going to reach an agreement before it's too late.
By the time..

9. Many people died because of the lack of medical facilities.
It ....

10. He managed to complete the sculpture although his eyesight was failing.
Despite ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (350 words) about the following topic:

Some people believe that a college or university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available only to good students. Discuss these views. Which view do you agree with? Explain why.

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Her business must be going rather well, ... by the car she drives.
A. deducing B. deciding C. inferring D. judging

2. My cousin obviously didn't .... much of an impression on you if you can't remember meeting him.
A. create B. do C. make D. build

3. I was kept awake for most of the night by the .... of a mosquito in my ear.
A. whine B. moan C. groan D. screech

4. If you would like to wait for a moment, sir, I will just .... your file on the computer screen.
A. call up B. pull down C. bring in D. pick up

5. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft, gentle voice is rather ....
A. disembodied B. disconcerting C. dismissive D. discordant

6. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable ...., because it seems too good to be true.
A. suspicion B. doubt C. reservation D. disbelief

7. My sister's confidence in her ability to play the piano was badly .... by her last music teacher.
A. subsided B. weakened C. undermined D. loosened

8. Fearing for his life, he .... the mugger for mercy.
A. pleaded B. petitioned C. urged D. begged

9. I am sorry to have bothered you – I was under the .... that you wanted me to call you.
A. mistake B. miscalculation
C. misconception D. misapprehension

10. I am not convinced that financial advisers always act in their clients' best ....
A. advantage B. interest C. intention D. result

11. Many children who get into trouble in their early teens go on to become .... offenders.
A. persistent B. insistent C. consistent D. resistant

12. Race relations in this country are unlikely to improve until people overcome their .... feelings of hostility towards foreigners.
A. interior B. internal C. inverted D. innate

13. The real test of your relationship will come when you start to see your new boyfriend .... and all.
A. faults B. spots C. moles D. warts

14. It's a shame they didn't pick you, but it doesn't .... out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
A. rule B. strike C. cancel D. draw

15. The case against the bank robbers was .... for lack of evidence.
A. discarded B. dismissed C. refused D. eliminated

16. Please .... from smoking until the plane is airborne.

A. refrain B. exclude C. resist D. restrain

17. We're planning a holiday in Hong Kong when Peter retires but I don't know whether it'll really ever come ....
A. on B. out C. off D. round

18. No matter how angry he was, he would never .... to violence.
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort

19. The best soil was .... away by a torrential rainstorm.
A. gushed B. flowed C. flooded D. washed

20. Five readers .... the correct solution to our recent competition.
A. communicated B. qualified C. submitted D. subscribed

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

WEDDING OF STRANGERS

A wedding between two strangers who met for the first time when they exchanged marital vows during a peak time radio broadcast has come in for widespread (1)........................(critic). Carla Germaine and Greg Cordell were married after winning each other in a 'lonely heart' competition organized by BRMB radio station. The service, perhaps (2)........................(surprise), attracted the highest ratings figures of the year.

The model and the salesman were (3)........................(dismiss) of their critics and say they have made a serious (4)........................(commit) to make their marriage work. 'Everyone seems to have the (5)........................(expect) that we will split up, but we're going to prove them wrong,' Cordell said (6)........................(defy).

The couple were selected from 200 (7)........................(hope) candidates by a panel including (8)........................(relate) counsellors and an astrologer. As well as each other, they won a free honeymoon in the Bahamas, a sports car and a luxury two bedroom apartment.

ANIMALS

Most cat or dog owners would swear their pet was virtually human. It's pleased to see you and shows its disapproval when you go. It may not be particularly (9)......................(talk) or a genius at mathematics but it sees grass as green and inhabits as rich world of smells (10)......................(imagine) to us. Until recently such notions of a pet's inner life, with (11)......................(similar) to our own in some ways would have been met with a (12)......................(know) sneer in many respected (13)......................(science) circles. Nowadays in fact, claiming (14)......................(conscious) for your pets is commonplace. The problem now is providing an adequate (15)......................(define) of what this actually means. Is it about having sensations like hunger and pain, or is it more about the ability to be aware that you are experiencing something?

C. ***In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1-15, find the unnecessary word and then write the word in the space provided. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).***

THE BIG SLEEP

Since the time immemorial we have put our trust in a good night's	0. the
sleep to help us look and feel better. And with good reason: sleep	0. √
restores the body, builds out muscles, strengthens bones and the	1.......
immune system and helps with skin cells to regenerate. But just	2.......
how much sleep do we really need is a matter of debate. Back in	3.......
the 9th century King Alfred the Great was the first to decide that a	4.......
third of the day – eight hours – should be spent in asleep. Though	5.......
we still use Alfred's idea as a yardstick, but we all find the sleep	6.......
patterns which suit us best. While it's true that too much or too	7.......
little of sleep can cause headaches, drowsiness, lack of energy	8.......
and irritability, it's the quality of sleep or rather than the quantity,	9.......
which are matters. Since man's earliest days, all sorts of medicines	10.......
and drugs has been tried to achieve deep, untroubled sleep.	11.......
However, to get away from artificial methods, the exercising during	12.......
the day and avoiding such indigestible food, caffeine-filled drinks	13.......
and alcohol just before bedtime can help you to sleep better. And	14.......
the right kind environment is very important. You need to be in	15.......
darkness, warm – but not too warm – and comfortable.	

II. GRAMMAR

A. ***Read this text and decide for each gap if you need to add nothing (the zero article) /a/an/the.***

FUNNY HONEY

In 1642 (1)...................... General Assembly of Virginia solemnly passed (2)...................... law declaring tobacco (3)...................... only valid currency in (4)...................... colony. (5)...................... tobacco then remained (6)...................... basis of Virginian currency for over (7)...................... century. This was not such (8)...................... strange aberration as it might seem. (9)...................... history shows that virtually anything scarce, durable and desirable can become (10)...................... money.

In more recent times, (11)...................... most varied objects have functioned as money, from (12)...................... dogs' teeth in New Guinea to drums on (13) .... island of Alor in Indonesia. In (14)...................... Thailand, most parts of a tiger could be used as (15)...................... cash, including (16)...................... claws and (17)...................... tongue. In (18)...................... course of time, as in (19)...................... China, (20)...................... real thing was replaced by (21)...................... replica. Pieces of silver in (22)...................... shape of (23)...................... tiger's tongue were still changing hands in Thailand only (24)...................... few years ago.

But (25)...................... greatest success story among strange currencies was undoubtedly the cowrie shell. For many centuries it was accepted in payment through much of (26)...................... Africa and Asia. In the French Sudan, cowries remained an acceptable currency for paying taxes until 1907, when they at last succumbed to (27)........................ relentless advance of paper money and coins.

B. Fill in each of the following spaces with the correct form of one of the verbs provided. Use each verb only once.

do
pronounce
occur
finish
meet
arise
cause
take
listen
identify
use
have
fail
start
speak

A student learning English occasionally (1)........................the following problems when he (2)........................ to talks or lectures. It is difficult to decide where on word (3)........................ and the next one (4)........................ .In speech, many sounds (5)........................ a student difficulty and he (6)........................ to identify them. Some words in English, which (7)........................ very commonly, (8)........................ a weak form. An overseas student (9)........................ them with difficulty. In addition, many students sometimes (10)........................ not hear the unstressed syllable in a word. This problem never (11)........................ in print.

The lecturer who (12)........................ an informal style and who (13)........................ his vowels with a strong accent will be difficult to follow. A student (14)........................ notes more easily when the lecturer (15)........................ with a B.B.C accent.

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

I have had just about enough of being treated like a second-class citizen, simply because I happen to be that put-upon member of society - customer. The more I go into shops and hotels, banks and post offices, railway stations, airports and the like, the more I'm convinced that things are being run solely to suit the firm, the system, or the union. There seems to be an insidious new motto for so-called 'service' organisations – Staff Before Service.

How often, for example, have you queued for what seems like hours at the Post Office or the supermarket because there weren't enough staff on duty to man all the service grilles or checkout counters? Surely in these days of high unemployment it must be possible to recruit cashiers and counter staff? Yet supermarkets, hinting darkly at higher prices, claim that unshrouding all their cash registers at anyone time would increase overheads. And the Post Office says we cannot expect all their service grilles to be occupied 'at times when demand is low'.

It's the same with hotels. Because waiters and kitchen staff must finish when it suits them, dining rooms close earlier or menu choice is curtailed. As for us guests (and how the meaning of that word has been whittled away), we just have to put up with it. There's also the nonsense of so many friendly hotel night porters having been phased out in the interests of 'efficiency' (i.e. profits) and replaced by coin-guzzling machines which dispense everything from lager to laxatives. Not to mention the creeping menace of the tea-making kit in your room: a kettle with an assortment of teabags, plastic milk cartons and lump sugar. Who wants to wake up to a raw teabag? I don't, especially when I am paying for 'service'.

Can it be halted, this erosion of service, this growing attitude that the customer is always a nuisance? I fervently hope so because it's happening, sadly, in all walks of life.

Our only hope is to hammer home our indignation whenever and wherever we can and, if all else fails, resurrect that other, older slogan - and Take Our Custom Elsewhere.

1. The writer feels that nowadays a customer is
   A. the recipient of privileged treatment.
   B. unworthy of proper consideration.
   C. classified by society as inferior.
   D. the victim of modern organisations.
2. In the writer's opinion, the quality of service is changing because
   A. the customers' demand have changed.
   B. the staff receive more consideration than the customers.
   C. the customers' needs have increased.
   D. the staff are less considerate than their employers.

3. According to the writer, long queues at counters are caused by
   A. difficulties in recruiting staff.
   B. inadequate staffing arrangement.
   C. staff being made redundant.
   D. lack of co-operation staff.
4. Service organisations claim that keeping the checkout counters manned would result in
   A. a rise in the price for providing service.
   B. demands by cashiers for more money.
   C. insignificant benefits for the customers.
   D. the need to purchase expensive equipment.
5. The disappearance of old-style hotel porters can be attributed to the fact that
   A. few people are willing to do this type of work.
   B. machines are more reliable than human beings.
   C. the personal touch is appreciated less nowadays.
   D. automation has provided cheaper alternatives.

B. You must choose which of the paragraphs A-G fit into the numbered gaps in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.

A. From the very start Hardenberger seems to have had the gift of finding the right compromise, and making that relationship. Without any sense of boasting, he explains that even in his boyhood years the characteristic Hardenberger sound was already recognisable, 'the first thing I acquired'.

B. He is always anxious to extend his repertory. Hans-Werner Henze is the latest composer to be writing a piece for him, while on other records he has unearthed rare works from the 17th and 18th centuries.

C. He was objective enough about himself to know that he played the trumpet better than others of his age, but it was only at the end of the first competition he entered, at the age of 17 during his first year in Paris, that he came to realise that in addition he had a particular gift of communicating.

D. His father, unmusical but liking Louis Armstrong's playing, had the idea of giving his only son a trumpet. Being a serious man, he didn't pick a toy trumpet, but took advice and bought a genuine grown-up instrument.

E. His records are continually opening up new repertory, not just concertos by long-neglected composers of the baroque and classical periods, but new works too. When you meet him, bright-eyed and good-looking, he seems even younger than his years, as fresh and open in his manner as the sound of the trumpet.

F. Bo Nilsson was an up-and-coming musician, and at once spotted natural talent. Hardenberger consistently blesses his luck to have got such a teacher right from the start, one who was himself so obsessed with the trumpet and trumpet-playing that he would search out and contact players all over the world, and as a 'trumpet fanatic' was 'always looking for another mouthpiece',

G. From early boyhood he had as a role-model the French trumpeter, Maurice Andre, another player who bypassed the orchestra. The boy bought all his records, and idolised him.

* * *

A TRUMPET ISN'T JUST FOR CHRISTMAS...

It is strange how many musicians, even leading ones, come from homes without music. Out of the blue, Hakan Hardenberger, the only son of totally unmusical parents in a country district of Southern Sweden, has at the age of 30 established himself as unique among the world's trumpet-players today.

(1)...

Recently in one of London's premier concert halls he played the Hummel Trumpet Concerto, something of a party-piece for him, while on television a whole feature was devoted to his work and development, filmed both here and in Sweden.

Born near Malmo, he owes his career to the accident of a Christmas present when he was only eight.

(2)..

The success of the gift was instant. The boy never stopped playing. His mother managed to contact the second trumpet-player in the Malmo Symphony Orchestra, whom she persuaded to give her son lessons.

(3)..

There the mature Hardenberger has to draw a line between himself and his teacher. 'The trumpet is so primitive an instrument,' he explains, 'that you can't build a trumpet that is acoustically perfect. Whatever you do, it will have imperfections. Besides, you can't find two mouthpieces exactly the same. To me it is a matter of getting to know the imperfections and making a relationship with them.'

(4)..

And unlike the great British contender among virtuoso trumpet-players, John Wallace, who developed originally from a brass-band background and then through working in orchestras, Hardenberger has always thought of himself as a solo artist pure and simple.

(5)..

His parents gave him every chance to practise, and went along with his ambition to make trumpet-playing a career. It was then a question of where, at 15, he should be sent to study. America, Bo Nilsson's first choice, was thought to be too far away and too dangerous, which meant that he went instead at the age of 16 to study in Paris with Pierre Thibaud. Thibaud confirmed his prejudice against going into an orchestra, saying that 'Playing in the orchestra is like digging in the garden.

(6)..

Thibaud suggested that he should enter the competition 'just for experience'. Hardenberger learned the pieces for the first round only, but he won through to the second. Luckily he already knew most of the pieces in that round too, but on getting through to the final he was faced with a concerto that had already daunted him. He didn't win first prize that time, but he enjoyed the performance, realising that though he 'played like a pig', people did listen to him.

Quoted like that, Hardenberger's realism about his work and his career may sound arrogant, but that would be a totally false impression. Thoughtfully he refuses to try and analyse what such a gift of communication might consist of, as 'You risk destroying it in trying to explain. The power of the music lies in the fact that it can always move people.'

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

OSCAR'S WINNING PERFORMANCE

Two boats, engines paralysed are drifting helplessly towards rocks in a raging sea. Gale-force winds are blowing as a distress message is relayed to the (1)....................... . The west coast search-and-rescue helicopter takes off from Shannon; its (2)....................... is Clew Bay in County Mayo.

The terrified crews on *Sundancer* and *Heather Berry* are only half-a-mile from disaster when Hotel Oscar, the Irish Marine Emergency Service helicopter arrives and the winch crew (3)....................... saving their lives. There's no (4)....................... for the boats – the conditions are too bad for that. The threatening rocks will make matchwood of them.

It's not easy to get the rescue line down on the pitching, rolling decks as the pilot, Captain Al Lockey hovers directly (5)....................... . By the time the exhausted winchman has (6)....................... the two crew members of *Heather Berry*, the helicopter is running (7)....................... on fuel. The pair on Sundancer will have to be abandoned if (8)....................... else is to survive. As if that decision isn't difficult enough, screaming winds make for a treacherous flight out of the bay.

For Captain Lockey, 25 years a helicopter pilot and veteran of typhoon conditions off oil rigs in the South China Sea, this was the worst experience in a distinguished (9)....................... . In fact, a change in wind direction was to (10)....................... . *Sundancer* its horrible face, much to the (11)...................... of the rescue crew whose hearts were breaking as they were forced to turn their backs and (12)...................... for home. Medals, it is said should be given to those who have to (13)...................... that most painful decision to say 'no'. Fortunately, most crews can and (14)...................... say 'yes' in all conditions and at all (15)...................... of night and day.

That was Mission 47, accomplished just over three months after Hotel Oscar's contract began in July 1991.

1. A. shore B. land C. beach D. seaside
2. A. direction B. destination C. journey D. arrival
3. A. set off B. set up C. set out D. set about
4. A. luck B. way C. hope D. point
5. A. above B. higher C. ahead D. over
6. A. picked out B. picked up C. taken over D. taken off
7. A. low B. clown C. short D. out
8. A. no one B. everyone C. someone D. all
9. A. job B. role C. profession D. career
10. A. spare B. save C. rescue D. prevent
11. A. satisfaction B. comfort C. relief D. gratitude
12. A. go B. fly C. head D. lend
13. A. give B. do C. say D. make
14. A. should B. do C. may D. need
15. A. periods B. moments C. hours D. minutes

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

RULES, LAWS AND NORMS

Any discussion of criminal behaviour requires understanding of the difference in meaning of *rules, laws* and *norms.* Rules (1)...................... be unwritten, or formal and written. The rules of dress or of how we eat are unwritten guides. (2)...................... contrast, the rules of a factory, for example safety regulations, are usually (3)...................... down and serve (4)...................... strict regulators of behaviour.

Laws are perhaps, the (5)...................... example of written, formal rules and (6)......................decided upon by powerful and influential groups in society. In order to ensure that everyone adheres (7)...................... the laws, there are specific penalties, including fines or imprisonment, for those (8)...................... guilty of (9)......................them. Unlike other rules, (10)......................as rules of dress or of grammar, laws can, always be enforced by agencies (11)...................... the police and the courts.

A norm is very much (12)...................... general term; it is an expected (13)...................... of behaviour shared by (14)......................of a social group. Norms can be thought of as unwritten rules. (15)...................... of these are that parents should play with their children, or that (16)...................... should respond in the appropriate (17)...................... to a 'good morning' greeting. Norms are (18)...................... of the culture of a society and are (19)...................... on from (20)...................... generation to the next over time.

C. For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

1. Ann was afraid the neighbours would despise her for not having a washing machine.
.... LOOK
2. If only you had tried harder you might have passed the exam.
.... EFFORT
3. 'I wonder if you could possibly open the door for me?'
.... MIND
4. Why not tell him the truth and be finished with it?
.... GET
5. The children pestered us for sweets.
.... KEPT
6. You can't possibly expect me to have supper ready by eight o'clock.
.... QUESTION

7. It is my opinion that there is no advantage in further discussion.

.... SEE

8. Please excuse Jane's poor typing: she's only been learning for a month.

.... ALLOWANCES

9. Although the dog appeared harmless, it was, in fact, quite dangerous.

.... CONTRARY

10. If Smith hadn't broken his leg, he would have played football for England.

.... REPRESENTED

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Although it rained torrentially all day, we all enjoyed the excursion.
Despite..

2. The manager is not to be disturbed.
On no account ....

3. If we don't hear from you within seven days, the order will be cancelled.
Unless ....

4. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.
Friendly ....

5. If you didn't contribute generously, we couldn't continue our work.
But for..

6. 'I'm sorry I didn't ring you to say I'd be late.'
He apologised ....

7. Although he was very tired, he agreed to play tennis.
Tired ....

8. I didn't realise how much he was influenced by his brother.
I didn't realise the extent ....

9. 'I never told anyone about your scheme,' he said.
He denied ....

10. It was wrong of you to scare your mother like that.
You oughtn't ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (320 words) about the following topic:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. People who take on a second job inevitably...................... themselves to greater stress.
A. offer B. subject C. field D. place

2. The building work must be finished by the end of the month...................... of cost.
A. ignorant B. thoughtless C. uncaring D. regardless

3. Sarah's friends all had brothers and sisters but she was a(n)...................... child.
A. singular B. individual C. single D. only

4. .... from being embarrassed by his mistake, the lecturer went on confidently with his talk.
A. Distant B. Far C. A long way D. Miles

5. The increased pay offer was accepted although it...................... short of what the employees wanted.
A. fell B. arrived C. came D. ended

6. The old lady's savings were considerable as she had .... a little money each week.
A. put by B. put in C. put apart D. put down

7. His poor handling of the business...................... on negligence.
A. bordered B. edged C. approached D. neared

8. After the accident, there was considerable doubt........................ exactly what had happened.

A. in the question of B. as to

C. in the shape of D. for

9. Price increases are now running at a(n)........................ level of thirty per cent.

A. highest B. record C. uppermost D. top

10. The police........................ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.

A. came in for B. brought about C. went down with D. opened up

11. The stage designed was out of this .... but unfortunately the acting was not so impressive.

A. moon B. planet C. world D. earth

12. To discuss this matter with anyone else would .... our professional regulation.

A. contradict B. counteract C. contrast D. contravene

13. I .... on the grapevine that George is in line for promotion.

A. heard B. collected C. picked D. caught

14. This monument is .... to the memory of distinguished former students.

A. erected B. dedicated C. commissioned D. associated

15. To begin studying chemistry at this level, you must already have proved your ability in a related ....

A. line B. discipline C. region D. rule

16. This sad song movingly conveys the .... of the lovers' final parting.

A. ache B. argument C. anxiety D. anguish

17. Do you expect there will be a lot of .... to the project from the local community?

A. rejections B. disapproval C. disagreement D. objections

18. As a .... parent, my main concern is balancing the needs of a small child with the need to earn a living.

A. solo B. single C. sole D. solitary

19. By the time we got home, we were .... frozen and starving hungry.

A. extremely B. very C. absolutely D. exceedingly

20. She says that unfortunately, in the .... circumstances, she cannot afford to help us.

A. ongoing B. contemporary C. actual D. present

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

HARD TO BELIEVE!

Albert and Betty Cheetham hit the headlines recently thanks to an astonishing lists of coincidences. On holiday in Tunisia, the (1) ....(retire) couple found themselves dining opposite another retired couple – Albert and Betty Rivers. And, also (2) ....(coincidence), Mr Cheetham and Mr Rivers had both previously worked for a railway company, while Mrs Cheetham and Mrs Rivers had both worked for the post office. The two couples also made the (3) ....(discover) that they both had two sons and five grandchildren and, to their (4) ....(amazing), that the date and time of their (5) ....(marry) was exactly the same i.e. 2p.m. August 15th, 1942.

A more sustained coincidence is that seven of the eight US presidents who died in office were elected at exactly 20 year intervals between 1840 and 1960. It was eventually Ronald Reagan, beginning his (6) ....(president) in 1980, 20 years after John. F. Kennedy, who broke the cycle after surviving an (7)........................(assassinate) attempt and finishing his last term (8) ....(live)

OUT FOR THE COUNT

'You are what you think you are,' says self-hypnotist Jonathan Atkinson. So there are 20 of us lying on our backs trying to communicate with our (9)........................(conscious) minds. We start by describing our problems. I've got the usual (10)........................(complain): tiredness, insomnia, (11)........................(anxious).

Six years ago, Jonathan was a typical 40 cigarettes-a-day executive under too much (12).......................(stressful). Then he learnt self-hypnosis. What is particularly (13)........................(impress) is that he can stop the bleeding when he cuts himself shaving, and have his teeth filled without needing an (14)......................(inject).

Gradually what started off as weird becomes (15).......................(understand). Why in hypnosis, Jonathan tells us that whenever we count to ten, with the (16).......................(intend) of going into self-hypnosis, we'll be able to do it. Amazingly, it seems to work.

C. ***In the following advertisement or a guide to travelling as an air courier all the full stops(.) and question marks(?) have been removed. Show where the full-stops or question marks should be inserted by writing them, together with the preceding word, in the space provided. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).***

TRAVEL FREE AS AN AIR COURIER	
Did you know that there are people quietly paying less than 10%	0....√......
for their air travel some are holidaying with friends in the States for	0.travel?
as little as £25 while others travel absolutely free, apart from a small	1............
registration fee how would you like to visit Paris, New York, Hong	2............
Kong or Tokyo, to name but a few, for a fraction of the normal price	3............
these are return fares with no extras and they're all scheduled	4............
flights with the best of the major world airlines how can you secure	5............
these incredible discounts for yourself simply by flying as a	6............
freelance air courier with one of the major international package	7............
and parcel distributors being an air courier is easy, convenient,	8............
fun and rewarding anyone can register as a courier, no matter	9............
what they do for a living you will act on a part-time basis and it's	10..........
entirely up to you to choose where you want to go, when and how	11..........
often it's ideal if you're in business, retired, a student, a charity	12..........
volunteer, or if you just want to get away from it all before you book	13..........
your next break and pay over the odds yet again, discover the	14..........
secrets to air courier travel and fly the world at huge savings to	15..........

claim your copy of this invaluable guide, simply complete and	
return the coupon below.	

II. GRAMMAR

A. ***Complete the sentences below with one of the following verbs plus a preposition. (Make any changes to verb tenses that may be necessary.)***

abide *confine* *decide* *surround* *account*
count *grumble* *specialise* *accuse* *cry*
insist *taste* *book* *deal* *refrain* *translate*

1. The teacher ....calling me Ghenghis, even though my real name is Attila.
2. Michael trained as a psychiatrist, and he now.......................mental disorders of the very rich.
3. I was ....cheating in the examination, just because I had made a few notes on the back of my hand.
4. Scientists are unable to...................... the sudden increase in sunspot activity, although some people believe that aerosols are to blame.
5. Footballers used to .... the referee's decision, but nowadays they are just as likely to punch him in the mouth.
6. The hotel's fire regulations have been .... eighteen languages, thereby ensuring that guests will bum to death while trying to find the version in their own language.
7. "My coffee......................garlic !"
   "You're lucky, mine has no taste at all."
8. The English......................the weather, but secretly they don't mind their climate, because they love complaining.
9. I was thinking of going to live in Scotland, but when I heard that I would have to wear a kilt, I ....it.
10. If there are any personnel problems in the factory, the boss always asks his deputy to......................them.
11. "Why am I .... idiots ?"
    "We don't know, Father."

12. 'They used to say of Errol Flynn that you could .... him: he would always let you down.
13. It's no use .... spilt milk.
14. The kakapo is a rare flightless, nocturnal ground parrot. It is now .... South Island, New Zealand, which is another reason why most people have never seen one.
15. Passengers are kindly requested to .... smoking in the gangways and in the toilets.
16. As it was getting late, we decided to .... the nearest hotel.

B. Read the following dialogue between two students. Put the verbs in brackets into one of the following tenses: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Future Simple, Future Perfect, Future Continuous

A: Hi Julie. How was your summer break?

B: Great! I can't believe it's all gone so fast!

A: So, what (1)......................(you do) since you got back?

B: Well the main thing has been moving all my stuff into the house I (2)......................(share) with four others from next Saturday. It (3)...................... (belong) to the university and it's really nice.

A: Great! Well, while you (4)......................(move), I was revising for my exams in October.

B: You (5) ....(joke)! You don't have exams already, do you?

A: Yes, well, you know I (6)......................(fail) a couple of my June exams. So now I have to retake them.

B: Oh yes, I (7)......................(completely forget). How awful!

A: At least they (8)......................(be) over soon. Any way, what's it like in your new place?

B: Well, it's complete chaos at the moment but with luck we (9)...........(unpack) most of the boxes by the weekend.

A: Listen, if there's anything I can do, just tell me, won't you?

B: Hey thanks but I think we (10)......................(do) all the main things. Anyway, you should be concentrating on your exams!

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

San Francisco is where I grew up between the ages of two and ten and where I lived for a period when I was about 13 and again as a married man from the ages of 37 to 51. So quite a big slice of my life has been spent there. My mother, who is now 90, still lives in Los Gatos, about 60 miles south of San Francisco. Even though I have since lived in Switzerland and settled in London over 25 years ago, I have kept property in California for sentimental reasons.

I was born in New York and I love the United States. It is still a land of enormous drive, strength, imagination and opportunity. I know it well, having played in every town and, during the war, in every army camp. I have grown new roots in London as I did in Switzerland and if I am asked now where I want to live permanently, I would say London. But I will always remain an American citizen.

Climatically, San Francisco and London are similar and so are the people who settle in both cities. San Francisco is sophisticated, and like London, has many parks and squares. Every day my sisters and I were taken to play in the parks as children. We had an English upbringing in terms of plenty of fresh air and outdoors games. I didn't go to school. My whole formal education consisted of some three hours when I was five. I was sent to school but came home at noon on the first day and said I didn't enjoy it, hadn't learned anything and couldn't see the point of a lot of children sitting restlessly while a teacher taught from a big book. My parents decided, wisely I think, that school was not for me and I never went back.

My mother then took over my education and brought up my two sisters and me rather in the way of an educated English lady. The emphasis was on languages and reading rather than sciences and mathematics. Sometimes she taught us herself, but we also had other teachers and we were kept to a strict routine. About once a week we walked to Golden Gate Park which led down to the sea and on our walks my mother taught me to read music. One day I noticed a small windmill in the window of a shop we passed on our way back to the park and I remember now how my heart yearned for it. I couldn't roll my 'r's when I was small and my mother who was a perfectionist regarding pronunciation, said if I could pronounce an 'r' well I'd have the windmill. I practised and practised and one morning woke everyone up with my 'r's. I got the windmill. I usually get the things I want in life-but I work for them and dream of them.

1. When the writer was twelve he was living in
   A. San Francisco. B. Los Gatos.
   C. London. D. a place unknown to the reader.
2. During the war, the writer
   A. became an American soldier. B. went camping all over the country.
   C. gave concerts for soldiers. D. left the United States.
3. The writer did not attend school in America because
   A his mother wanted him to go to school in England.
   B. his parents did not think he was suited to formal education.
   C. his mother preferred him to play outdoors in the parks.
   D. he couldn't get on with the other children.
4. He was educated at home by
   A. his mother and other teachers. B. an educated English lady.
   C. his mother and sisters. D. teachers of languages and science.
5. The writer managed to obtain the little windmill he wanted by
   A. borrowing the money for it.
   B. learning to read music.
   C. succeeding in speaking properly.
   D. working hard at his lessons.

B. You are going to read an article about people who have a very strange gift. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

A. One such, the physicist Sir Isaac Newton wrote that, for him, each note of the musical scale corresponded to a particular colour of the spectrum: when he saw a colour, he sometimes heard the note. And the philosopher John Locke reported the case of a blind man who claimed that he had had a revelation of what the colour scarlet looked like when he heard the sound of a trumpet for the first time.

B. Interestingly, he stated that his wife and son both have the gift of colour hearing and that their son's colours sometimes appear to be a mix of those of his parents. For example, the letter M, for him was pink, and to his wife it was blue and in their son they found it to be purple.

C. The scheme of colours that he recommended for each age group was intended to reflect a child's stage of development. The younger children had pink/red, while the older ones had yellow/green.

D. As each child develops, he or she learns to use all the senses co-operatively. What the child learns from one sense can be transferred to another.

E. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle argued that the five senses were drawn together by a 'common sense' located in the heart. Later we see that the anatomical drawings of Leonard Da Vinci reflect the 15th century belief that the senses have a common mechanism.

F. When their tutor asked them to draw what they 'saw' when they heard a note rise and fall on a clarinet, their images included lips, lines and triangles. One even drew a house nestling amid hills.

G. He casually remarked to her that the colours of the letters were all wrong. It turned out that she could also see the letters in different colours and that she also heard musical notes in colour.

H. Apparently, green helps people relax, whereas red is good for getting people to talk and produce ideas. However, too much colour can have a different effect from the one intended - excess red brings out our aggression, for example, while too much green makes staff lazy.

LISTENING TO COLOUR

Colour has a deep impact on each and everyone of us. In both offices and factories, shops and homes, the management of colour is used to improve the environment.

(0)....................................H.......................................

In the early part of the twentieth century Rudolf Steiner studied these effects of colour on individuals. He developed a theory from which he produced colour schemes for a learning environment.

(1)..

Although learning to integrate information from different senses is vital, for the majority of people sight, tough, taste, smell and hearing are fundamentally separate. Yet there is evidence, some anecdotal, some more scientific, to suggest that they are, in fact, linked. This idea of sensory unity is a very old one.

(2)..

In more modern times, many individuals have reported experiencing what is normally felt through one sense via another, and have described occasions when experiences of one sense also trigger experiences of another. Many respected scholars have reported the linking of the senses, known as synaesthesia.

(3)..

More recent studies include the case of a girl who associated colours with the notes of bird song. There was also a boy who felt pressure sensations in his teeth when cold compresses were applied to his arms. Among a group of college students it was found that more than 13 per cent consciously summoned up images of colour when they were listening to music, claiming that this made the experience more enjoyable.

(4)..

The author Vladimir Nabokov was once interviewed for a magazine article. He told the story of his 'rather freakish gift of seeing letters in colour'.

(5)..

In his autobiography, he remembered the time when he was seven years old. He was using old black and white alphabet blocks to build a tower, while his mother was watching.

(6)..

This gift for seeing letters or hearing music in colour is not yet understood. There are probably more people out there who have the gift, but feel embarrassed or awkward about admitting it.

V. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

HIGH STAKES

Few people in the world of high finance had heard of Marc Colombo. There was no (1)...................... why they should have done. He was a mere foreign-exchange (2)......................, at the Lloyds Bank in Lugano, Switzerland. But in 1974, Colombo (3)...................... the headlines around the world leaving (4)...................... money experts open-mouthed in amazement. Lloyds (5)...................... that 'irregularities' had cost the bank a (6)...................... £32 million. What had the 28-year-old Colombo been (7)...................... to? And how had he got (8)...................... with it?

Colombo had been watching the world's leading (9)...................... change their values on the foreign exchange markets. He decided to buy 34 million US dollars with Swiss francs in three months' time. If, as he (10)......................, it turned out that the dollar was (11)...................... less when the time came to settle, he would make a handsome profit. But the dollar's value did not (12)...................... . It went up. And Colombo lost £1 million.

Consequently he increased his stake, and went for (13)...................... or nothing. Without Lloyds (14)...................... a thing, he set up transactions totalling £4,580 million in just nine months. At first, he was betting that the dollar would lose value. It did not. (15)...................... he switched to gambling that it would go on rising. It did not.

1. A. cause B. purpose C. basis D. reason

2. A. dealer B. salesman C. merchant D. retailer
3. A. knocked B. struck C. hit D. beat
4. A. hard-hearted B. hard-headed C. hard-pressed D. hard-hitting
5. A. announced B. publicised C. broadcasted D. divulged
6. A. swaying B. shaking C. staggering D. wobbling
7. A. down B. off C. up D. on
8. A. away B. on C. through D. by
9. A. monies B. rates C. accounts D. currencies
10. A. expected B. contemplated C. wondered D. considered
11. A. value B. cost C. worth D. charge
12. A. tumble B. trip C. spill D. topple
13. A. twice B. pair C. twofold D. double
14. A. considering B. speculating C. suspecting D. believing
15. A. So B. Moreover C. Despite D. However

B. *Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.*

Men have lived in groups and societies (1) .... all times and in all places, as (2) .... as we know. They do not seem (3)...................... to survive as human beings (4) .... they live in (5) .... cooperation with one (6)...................... . The most basic of (7)...................... human groups is the family in (8)...................... various forms. The most important reason for this is the simple (9)...................... that human beings take many years to (10)...................... . In (11) .... they are the most helpless of all earthly creatures. For several years after (12)......................, a child has to be (13)...................... , clothed and protected day and night. In all societies such duties normally fall (14) .... a family group of some (15)...................... .

Men (16)...................... groups for countless (17)...................... reasons. For instance, it is (18) .... by cooperating that they are able to (19) .... their environment and defend(20)...................... .

C. *For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the origin sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.*

1. If you don't obey the regulations, you will be permitted to fish in this river.
....LONG
2. Taking the necessary precautions, you shouldn't have any health problems.
....PROVIDED
3. He'll give you the sack if you are late for the meeting.
....OTHERWISE
4. If we took effective action now, we could still save the rainforests.
....WERE
5. Your refusal to co-operate would cause immediate expulsion from the country.
....SHOULD
6. The ban on hunting was only imposed because the minister insisted.
....BUT
7. They will try Abrams for murder at the High Court next week.
....TRIAL
8. After such a long time together they are still happily married.
....TEST
9. How do our sales compared with those of other firms?
....RELATION
10. He is unlikely to win the competition.
....CHANCE

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. This is my brother's first solo flight in a glider.
This is the first time.. ....
2. We will not see each other again before I go.
This will be the last time ....

3. The train left before he got to the station.
By the time ....

4. The school was founded ten years ago.
It is ten ....

5. The house looks better since the repainting was done.
The house looks better now ....

6. She hadn't had a relapse for six months.
It was ....

7. We should spend as little money as possible.
The less ....

8. My slow progress was due to bad teaching.
As a result ....

9. Nobody in the world can run as fast as Fleetfoot.
Fleetfoot ....

10. All that stood between John and a gold medal was Jim's greater speed.
But for ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (300 words) about the following topic:

A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages, and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Mr. Average was just a run-of-the- .... worker.
A. road B. mill C. week D. wheel

2. This masterpiece .... of four parts.
A. constitutes B. composes C. comprises D. consists

3. Mr. Lightfinger was charged with .... the funds of several charities.
A. misappropriating B. mislaying
C. mistaking D. misplacing

4. He was .... with emotion at seeing his team win the championship.
A. carried over B. carried forward C. carried out D. carried away

5. Romeo's family had been at .... with Juliet's for generations.
A. struggle B. contention C. variance D. discord

6. Of course, the price of the flat was a big .... in my decision as to whether to buy it or not.
A. portion B. factor C. aspect D. element

7. It was confirmed that the accident was caused by human ....
A. error B. slip C. fault D. blunder

8. It has been established .... dispute that this disease can be cured.
A. past B. over C. beyond D. outside

9. All candidates will be treated equally, ... of their age or background.
A. notwithstanding B. discounting
C. irrelevant D. irrespective

10. Despite all the interruptions, he .... with his work.
A. stuck at B. held on C. hung out D. pressed on

11. In the .... of security, personnel must wear their identity badges at all time.

A. requirement B. interests C. demands D. assistance

12. The strike was .... owing to a last-minute agreement with the management.

A. called off B. broken up C. set back D. put down

13. Lindsay's excuses for being late are beginning to .... rather thin.

A. get B. turn C. wear D. go

14. ...., the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.

A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually

15. My cousin was nervous about being interviewed on television, but she rose to the .... wonderfully.

A. event B. performance C. incident D. occasion

16. The police carried out a .... search for the missing diplomat.

A. thorough B. through C. throughout D. thoughtful

17. He was fined ....parking near a pedestrian crossing.

A. at B. by C. with D. for

18. Don't forget .... the bank first thing tomorrow morning.

A. to phone B. phoning

C. having phoned D. to have phoned

19. I'm .... having to pay yet another visit to the dentist.

A. dreading B. frightened C. terrified D. afraid

20. I wish I could give you the .... to your problems.

A. reply B. conclusion C. answer D. end

B. *Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.*

Food miles

In Britain, what is described as 'food miles', the distance which food is transported from the place where it is grown to its point of sale, continues to rise. This has major economic, social and environmental consequences, given the traffic congestion and pollution which (1)....................... (variable) follow.

According to (2)....................... (press) groups, the same amount of food is travelling 50 per cent further than twenty years ago. What's more, the rise in the demand for road haulage over this period has mostly been due to the transport of food and drink. The groups assert that the increase in the number of lorry journeys is (3)....................... (exceed) and that many of these are far from (4)....................... (essence).

In the distribution systems employed by British food (5).......................(retail), fleets of lorries bring all goods into more (6)....................... (centre) located warehouses for redistribution across the country. (7)....................... (logic) as this might appear, the situation whereby some goods get sent back to the same areas from which they came is (8)....................... (avoid).

In response to scathing (9)....................... (critic) from environmentalists, some food distributors now aim to minimise the impact of food miles by routing vehicles, wherever possible, on motorways after dark. This encourages greater energy (10)....................... (efficient) whilst also reducing the impact on the residential areas through which they would otherwise pass.

C. *Find and correct all the mistakes in the numbered lines of the following passage.*

Simply be bilingual does not qualify anyone to interpreting. 1.........
Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting 2.........
one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B. 3.........
Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have 4.........
no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue - or words which
have multiple meanings - must quickly be transformed in many a 5.........
way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the 6.........
listener.
There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and
consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in 7.........
an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference,
speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a 8.........

foreign-language speaker says as he says it - actually a sentence	
afterwards. Consecutive interpreters are the one most	9.........
international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for	10.......
smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and	
another high-tech gear.	

II. GRAMMAR

A. Put one suitable preposition in the blank of each sentence.

1. Stop wasting time! Get to my office.................the double.
2. Before they hire anyone they should check................ ....background.
3. I met him at the party and he asked................ you.
4. I applied for a part-time job at the supermarket. They're going to take me................ .
5. He had taken over an old company verging................liquidation.
6. My mother never gives anyone a tip .... principle.
7. Tom's leaving. Why don't you put .... for his job?
8. Jenny has come .... a wonderful name for her new goldfish.
9. He ran.................all the money he had inherited in less than a year.
10. I'm afraid I can't come to the concert with you. I'm................my earn in work this week.

B. Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

This time last year I (1)...........................(cycle) in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (2)...........................(decide) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (3)...........................(go) to France before, but we (4)...........................(know) some French from our time at school and we (5)...........................(manage) to brush up on the basics. Now we (6)........................... (wonder) if we (7)...........................(make) the right decision. We (8)...........................(plan) our route carefully in advance, but we (9)...........................(forget) one important thing, the weather. It (10)...........................(rain) solidly since our arrival and that night we (11)...........................(end up) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (12)...........................(ride) down a steep hill my bike (13)...........................(skid) on the wet road and I (14)...........................(fall off). I (15)...........................(realise) immediately that I (16)...........................(break) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (17) ....(catch) the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately my parents (18) ....(not expect) me home for a fortnight, and (19)...........................(go) away on holiday. So I (20)................... ....(spend) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading Teach Yourself French.

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

'You don't take sugar, do you?' shouted his secretary, not so much asking a question as stating a fact - as well she might, because she had been making Lancelot cups of coffee for many months. Her excuse for forgetting such things was that he wasn't normally supposed to be there. Actually nowadays he was usually there all the time, having discovered that to take up his proprietorial privilege of staying away was tantamount to opening the floodgates. Not for the first time he pondered the easy, imperceptibly divided stages by which he had progressed from valued counsellor, meeting authors and playwrights over lunch at carefully planned planning meetings complete with agenda, to hapless dogsbody moving one step ahead of catastrophe, with nowhere to park when he arrived at work in the mornings.

'This came,' she yelled, vaguely waving a manila folder before putting it down in front of him. 'From that chap in Los Angeles. You said you wanted to see it.' ~~A~~ typed label said: 'A World History of the Short, by Ian Cuthbert.' Just under that it said 'An Expanded Synopsis'. Lancelot did not want to see that word 'synopsis'. At the very least he wanted to see a label saying 'A First Draft'. Lancelot had already seen a synopsis of this book and did not really want to see another, however heavily revised. Ian Cuthbert had been given an advance of several thousands of pounds for this book during the initial flurry of activity when Lancelot had bought the firm. One of several old friends from whom Lancelot had made the capital error of commissioning books, Ian Cuthbert was a particularly flagrant proof that in such circumstances the possessor of a wayward temperament, far from nerving himself to behave more predictably for friendship's sake, will actually become less 'pindownable' than ever.

Lancelot skipped the blurb come preamble which he had read for what seemed like the hundredth time and sampled the synopsis proper. There was scarcely a phrase that he did not recognise at a glance. He closed the folder and shifted it to one side. Plainly at this rate Ian's manuscript would never be forthcoming. As well as almost wholly lacking the brilliance for which its author was supposed to be famous, the synopsis, under its doggedly frolicsome tone, had the unmistakable dead ring of a lost conviction. Lancelot remembered tales of a famous author-about-town whose last book, published incomplete after his death, had been coaxed from him chapter by chapter, one payment at a time. But in that case, the payments were fractions of a hypothetical advance which had never been given in the first place. Ian's advance had been enormous; a blatant reversal of the sound business principle by which authors must deliver a manuscript now in order to be paid with inflated currency later.

Lancelot, who had read modern languages at Oxford, could remember the day when Ian Cuthbert had been the most promising talent in a Cambridge so full of promise that it had made everywhere else feel provincial. Ian's contemporaries had plotted to take over the British theatre and in a remarkably short time they had actually done so. But their mental energy had seemed like indolence when you looked at Ian. He had worn his overcoat like a cape and talked about what one very famous French writer had said as if he had been there to overhear it. Yet for some reason, the whole frostily coruscating galaxy of Ian's creative intellect had remained locked in its closet. While less gifted deviants came out and conquered, Ian went further in. At the height of his

influence as a literary taste-maker he was already notoriously difficult to deal with. Officially appointed by the relevant public agency to edit a comprehensive magazine of the arts, he was like a general with a million tons of equipment pinned down on the beach by nothing except an excess of opportunity. The magazine used up the budget for a dozen issues without appearing once. Similarly, his thrice-renewed three-year contract with one of the fashion magazines engendered little except legends about the size of his emolument, which was increased from generosity to extravagance in an attempt to make him produce more, and then from extravagance to munificence in an attempt to make him produce anything. At the editorial working breakfasts - there were always at least two of the titled photographers present to capture the scene for posterity - Ian spat witty venom through clenched teeth, and poured nitric acid on other people's ideas. Ten years later, he could scarcely be depended upon to turn up for his own funeral. Lancelot was on the verge of admitting to himself that 'A World History of the Short' had been a mistake from its inception.

1. What does the reader learn about Lancelot in the first paragraph?
   A. He regrets having delegated important work to his secretary.
   B. His business no longer runs as smoothly as it used to.
   C. He prefers entertaining clients to doing routine office work.
   D. His schedule is always tightly packed with appointments.
2. Which phrase , as it is used in the second paragraph of the text, has a double meaning in the context of Lancelot's business initiatives?
   A. 'flurry of activity'
   B. 'capital error'
   C. 'flagrant proof'
   D. 'wayward temperament'
3. According to the writer, how did Lancelot feel about Ian when he first commissioned him?
   A. He was aware that he was doing Ian a much-needed favour.
   B. He believed that his friendship with Ian would develop further.
   C. He suspected that he might have misjudged Ian's behaviour.
   D. He trusted that Ian would meet the requirements of the agreement.
4. How does Lancelot react to the 'synopsis' he has received from Ian?
   A. He is amazed to find that it contains no original thoughts or ideas.

B. He has the impression that Ian is not taking the project seriously.
C. He is convinced that Ian has other more pressing commitments.
D. He realises that Ian's inflexibility restricts him to a certain writing style.

5. In recalling the story of another well-known author, Lancelot realises that
A. money is not a motivating factor for people who are already famous.
B. money can have a negative impact on relationships with others.
C. he should have known better than to pay Ian when he did.
D. he should have consulted others before making a deal with Ian.

6. What aspect of Ian's student days does Lancelot find hard to reconcile with his more recent experience of Ian?
A. Ian's relationships with famous writers of that time
B. the large number of Ian's peers who went into the theatre
C. the fact that Ian outshone a highly talented peer group
D. Ian's detachment from his artistic contemporaries

7. In comparing Ian's early career days to the experience of a general at war, the writer is suggesting that Ian
A. might have benefited from a more restricted range of choices.
B. might have done better in a different environment.
C. was allowed to get away with too many misdemeanours.
D. should have taken a more strategic approach to his work.

B. For this exercise, you must choose which of the paragraphs A-H fit into the numbered gaps in the following magazine article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps.

A. The possibility of not being a smoker was beginning to make me feel powerful. It was a secret feeling that had nothing to do with anyone except myself. Could I also conquer the world?

B. I suppose my inability to explain how one afternoon I had been a packet-a-day, life-long smoker, and four hours later I was not, was faintly irritating. I find it curious myself.

C. I am increasingly coming to the view that for me smoking had a great deal to do with displacing boredom; having a cigarette was an activity in itself.

D. I could not have been more reasonable. After all, I positively enjoyed smoking. It gave me real pleasure. I thought the counsellor looked at me rather knowingly.

E. I had not intended to stop and I did not even particularly want to. For one thing, I wholly resented the remorseless pressure from the anti-smoking mob - and I still do. For another, I had low blood pressure and a long-living and healthy family. I did not cough or feel unwell and threw off colds more easily,. it seemed to me, than friends with consciously healthier lifestyles.

F. My skin is pinker, I can sing higher notes and I don't smell like a bonfire. People have stopped asking me if I have a sore throat.

G. The one activity - my work - that I thought would be the most difficult to accomplish without cigarettes did not cause a single problem. I had really believed that I would not be able to work to deadlines unassisted by nicotine and that for the first time ever I would fail to write a story to order.

H. I noticed with interest that when I was told to smoke I was reluctant to do so - and so were the others.

THE DAY I GAVE UP SMOKING

I thought everyone would be pleased, but one of my colleagues was absolutely furious. 'What do you mean?', she raged. 'If it was that easy, why didn't you stop years ago?'

(1)..

The stop-smoking session was an interesting mixture of group therapy and hypnotherapy and it took place exactly two months and three weeks ago.

(2)..

On that unexceptional Thursday afternoon, I had simply gone along to the Birmingham session of *The Easy Way to Stop Smoking* to write an article about other people trying to give up. 'I shan't be trying to stop myself, it wouldn't be fair: I announced firmly. 'Since my motivation for being here is writing, not stopping, it would not be right to expect your method to work on me.'

(3)..

We were encouraged to smoke as much as we wished and most of the afternoon was conducted in a room so smoke-filled that we had to open the windows.

(4)..

I suppose what happened was that the stop-smoking messages made intellectual sense. Just as smoking itself had become a challenge in the face of opposition, so the notion of stopping began to feel attractive.

(5)..

In many senses, it was easy. The physical craving, the pangs of desire for nicotine, in just the same place where you feel hunger, faded after a minute or two and I experienced them over only four or five days.

(6)..

Surprisingly, pottering around at home on weekend mornings proved to be the most difficult thing - and it still is.

(7)..

Yes, I do miss my cigarettes, but not too much. Each 'new' experience as a non-smoker has to be addressed - eating out, waiting for an aero-plane, booking into a hotel, a theatre interval. All are key moments in which I would have previously smoked cigarettes.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

The point at which physical decline with age begins adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studied. A survey of more than 3,000 road accidents in Michigan involving drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten (1)...................... it was a driver over the age of 71 who had (2)...................... a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes.

Older drivers are obviously more (3)...................... to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (4)...................... through their own driving (5)...................... .

Reaction (6)...................... in an emergency involves many different physical (7)...................... such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (8)...................... of response and transmission to the muscles.

Some of these (9)...................... more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more (10)...................... drivers.

Part of the ageing process, however, does include the (11)...................... of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers (12)...................... danger warnings than in younger drivers who have not experienced similar situations.

This (13)...................... of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often (14)...................... older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (15)...................... them to the test.

1. A. users	B. points	C. cases	D. attempts
2. A. avoided	B. prevented	C. caused	D. activated
3. A. likely	B. susceptible	C. possible	D. common
4. A. degree	B. chance	C. factor	D. risk
5. A. practice	B. activity	C. experience	D. behaviour
6. A. period	B. time	C. process	D. system
7. A. events	B. parts	C. factors	D. forms
8. A. choice	B. suggestion	C. section	D. preference
9. A. improve	B. deteriorate	C. reduce	D. increase
10. A. mature	B. ancient	C. older	D. elderly
11. A. collection	B. addition	C. storage	D. summary

12. A. sooner B. earlier C. former D. later
13. A. lack B. maturity C. absence D. strength
14. A. follows B. progresses C. leads D. pulls
15. A. fix B. force C. enable D. put

B. *Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.*

BEING LEFT-HANDED

Imagine having difficulty every time you wanted to use a pair of scissors or cut a piece of bread. Such (1)...................... the everyday problems facing left-handed people in Britain. Living in a right-handed world, (2)...................... seems, is not easy.

It is estimated that (3)......................ten and fifteen per cent of the British population is left-handed, yet (4)...................... are few items made especially for them. In an (5)...................... to improve the situation, left-handed organisations have been surveying (6)...................... considerable minority and have produced many things to (7)...................... a left-hander's life that little bit easier. The Left-Handers Club asked its members (8)...................... products they would most (9)...................... to see made especially for them and some of those requested the (10)...................... have been produced by the Anything Left-Handed shop in London.

Fountain pens, for example, can be a problem for left-handers, (11)...................... the writing is often smudged when the hand travels across the page (12)...................... the ink sometimes does not flow correctly, (13)...................... to the angle the pen is held at. Special fountain pens for left-handers have quicker drying ink (14)...................... lessen the smudging, and the ink flows better no (15)...................... what angle the pen is held at.

Left-handers in Britain have had to (16) .... up with being (17)...................... to as clumsy and awkward and sometimes they have even been (18)...................... of as stupid. Famous left-handers (19)...................... Albert Einstein, and many famous sports and film stars. It is doubtful whether anyone would call (20)...................... clumsy, awkward or stupid.

C. *Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word in capital and other words.*

1. We decided not to look for another flat for a couple of months. PUT
We decided to .... for another flat for a couple of months.
2. You should start training more seriously. You've got a good chance of getting on the team. ENCOURAGED
She .... training more seriously because she said I had a good chance of getting on the team.
3. 'I'm going to send these photographs to the newspaper if you don't pay up,' she said. THREATENED
She .... the photographs to the newspaper if he didn't pay up.
4. I wish I hadn't said I'd help Manuel move house this weekend. REGRET
I .... I'd help Manuel move house this weekend.
5. Treating her like that was very unfair. DESERVE
She..................................treated like that.
6. I hope he wasn't offended when I told him I thought he was putting on weight. MIND
I hope he didn't .... I thought he was putting on weight.
7. I missed my train because of the heavy traffic. MADE
The heavy traffic.................................. my train.
8. 'Why don't we stay in Madrid overnight?' said Silvia. PROPOSED
Silvia..................................in Madrid overnight.
9. The organising committee would be delighted if you would give the opening lecture at the conference. INVITE
The organising committee are pleased..................................the opening lecture at the conference.
10. You didn't tell me you were going to be away for a whole month. NEGLECTED
You .... you were going to be away for a whole month.

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. The students regretted that they had missed the lecture.
The students regretted not ....
2. If you missed the programme you can't really judge.
Unless you ....
3. It was more of an argument than a discussion.
It was not so ....
4. I write to him almost everyday.
Hardly ....
5. I never intended to go to the meeting.
I never had ....
6. I only recognised him when he came into the light.
Not until ....
7. That rumour about the politician and the construction contract is absolutely false.
There is ....
8. One runner was too exhausted to complete the last lap of the race.
One runner was so ....
9. They never made us do anything we didn't want to do.
We ....
10. It is quite pointless to complain.
There's no ....

VI. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (350 words) about the following topic: How do movies or television influence people's behavior? Use reasons and specific examples to support your answer.

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. VOCABULARY

A. *Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.*

1. Her hands were swollen and wrinkled, but she still had her nails .... regularly.
A. manufactured B. manicured C. maintained D. managed
2. The girl's large, heavy earrings had .... her earlobes permanently.
A. displaced B. dismayed C. disfigured D. diseased
3. More and more people are having satellite dishes .... on their roofs.
A. installed B. introduced C. implanted D. inserted
4. Cut flowers may .... through lack of water.
A. faint B. collapse C. wilt D. drop
5. The actor was so nervous that he could only remember small .... of dialogue.
A. shreds B. pieces C. patches D. snatches
6. The .... cheered when the final goal was scored in the match today.
A. viewers B. onlookers C spectators D. audience
7. Most people .... family heirlooms and keep them safe.
A. cosset B. cherish C. nourish D. nurture
8. The man's laugh had a very cruel .... to it.
A. ring B. boom C. resonance D. noise
9. The job you've been offered is a(n) .... opportunity to travel and meet people.
A. sole B. only C. unique D. single
10. He .... a yawn as the actor began yet another long speech.
A. squashed B. suffocated C. submerged D. stifled
11. The rock was so heavy that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the climbers could .... it out of their way.
A. heave B. fling C. throw D. cast

12. The barriers suddenly collapsed and the crowd of supporters .... forward on to the pitch.
A. swirled B. gushed C. surged D. trickled

13. The crowed roared with excitement when Benson .... his partner off her feet and carried her above his head around the skating rink.
A. skimmed B. ripped C. hurtled D. swept

14. After several ferocious punches both boxers were .... unsteadily on their feet.
A. bouncing B. lunging C. swaying D. swinging

15. A burst tyre caused the car to .... off the road and into the river.
A. swerve B. fire C. curve D. skate

16. It is not yet known what made the aeroplane stall and then .... into the sea.
A. swoop B. dip C. hurl D. plummer

17. She didn't .... the idea of having to go to the party on her own.
A. savour B. agree C. relish D. delight

18. Many athletes have reached their .... by the time they are twenty.
A. summit B. top C. point D. peak

19. Many famous people resent their private lives being held up to public ....
A. observation B. deliberation C. scrutiny D. investigation

20. You could make a formal complaint to the committee, but I wouldn't go down that .... if I were you.
A. lane B. street C. avenue D. road

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in the following passages.

THE LIFE OF A FOOTBALL FAN

Being a fan is not a vicarious pleasure, despite all appearances to the contrary. Our fun is not a (1)........................(water) - down version of the team's fun, even though they are the ones that get to score the goals. The (2)........................ (excite) we feel on occasions like this is not a (3) .... (celebrate) of others' good fortune, but it is truly our own. And when there is a (4) ....(disaster) defeat the sorrow that engulfs us is, in effect, self-pity. The players are merely our (5) .... (represent). I am a part of the club, just as the club is part of me; and I say this with total (6) .... (aware) that the club (7)........................ (regard) my views, and treats me (8)........................ (appalling) on occasions.

THE ART OF FENCING

Fencing is popular sport that demands (9) .... (agile) and quick reflexes. It is, (10) .... (basic), the modern version of the (11) .... (tradition) duel and the weapons that are used are the modern (12) .... (equivalence) of the everyday swords of the past. The 'foil' is the weapon distinguished by its (13)........................ (light) and hits are made only on the trunk of the body, not the limbs or head. The 'epée' is most like the old duelling sword and is stiffer and more solid. It is (14) .... (permit) with this to make hits anywhere on the body, head or limbs. The 'sabre' is like the old cavalry sword and has proved its (15) .... (effective) in cutting as well as thrusting. Fencers wear masks and thick waistcoats for (16) .... (protect) from injuries which can occur during matches.

C. In the extract below from an article about the London Underground map there are incorrectly spelt words in most lines. Write the word but spell it correctly in the space provided lines. Write the word but spell it correctly in the space provided or, if you think the line is correct, put a tick (√). Two of the lines have been done for you.

The London Underground map is a designe classic.	design
They keep a copy in the New York Musuem of Modern	1..................
Art. One of the century's most famous images, it is	2..................
as much a worldwide symbole of London as Big	3..................
Ben and Beefeaters. But it only came about because	........√..........
a young enginering draughtsman living in High Barnet	4..................

was laid of and began sketching a map to fill the time.	5................
At first 29-year-old Harry Beck's design was rejected as to	6................
revolutionary by London Transport. Uged on by friends,	7................
he tried again. This time his map was grugingly accepted	8................
and in 1933 five hundred were printed in a trail run. It was	9................
an imediate success; for the first time the travelling	10................
public could see the Tube system as a hole and could	11................
work out how to get around London at a glance.	12................
Before Beck, maps were a litteral representation	13................
of distance and meandering routes became bewilderingely	14................
difficult to follow. Beck realised that it was important to	15................
show the order of stations and there connections.	16................
Clarity, not geography, was what counted.	17................

II. GRAMMAR

A. Complete the following sentences using **after**, **at**, **in** ***or*** **on**

1. "Who destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem?"
   "I don't know, sir, but I expect that they will blame it .... me."
2. When the offer of a free trip to Holland was made, John was very quick .... the mark, and managed to get the first ticket.
3. Most people would jump .... the chance to spend a year in America, all expenses paid.
4. When Robin told me about his quarrel with Batman, I asked him not to involve me .... his personal affairs.
5. Was the Clifton Suspension Bridge named .... a man called Clifton Suspension?
6. If trains always leave .... schedule, why do so many of them arrive late at the other end?
7. The survivors of the *Titanic* were .... sea for several days before being rescued.
8. My husband brought me some flowers today. He must be .... something!

9. We were all very excited .... the prospect of a free trip to Paris.
10. Does it matter what a national politician does .... private as long as he performs well in his job?

B. Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

Last week I (1)........................ (walk) home after playing tennis when it (2)........................ (start) raining very heavily. 'Oh, no, I (3)........................ (get) soaked before I (4)........................(reach) home,' I thought, 'I wish I (5)........................(remember) to bring my raincoat.' But unfortunately I (6)........................(leave) it at home. 'How stupid of me!' I always (7)........................(get) to bring it with me. 'Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift '(8)........................(go) you home?' she asked me, 'or (9)........................(want) you to go for a drink?' 'I think I'd rather you (10)........................(take) me home,' I said.

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

BROADCASTING: THE SOCIAL SHAPING OF A TECHNOLOGY

'Broadcasting' originally meant sowing seeds broadly, by hand. It is, in other words, not only an agricultural metaphor, it is also one of optimistic modernism. It is about planned growth in the widest possible circles, the production, if the conditions are right, of a rich harvest. The metaphor presupposes a bucket of seeds at the centre of the activity, i.e. the existence of centralised resources intended and suited for spreading - and reproduction. The question to be looked into is why a new technology that transmitted words and pictures electronically was organised in a way that made this agricultural metaphor seem adequate.

Since television as a technology is related to various two-way forms of communication, such as the telegraph and the telephone, it is all the more striking that, from its very early days, it was envisaged as a centralised 'mass' medium. However, transmission to private homes from some centralised unit was simply in keeping with both socio-economic structures and the dominant ways of life in modem and modernising societies. Attempts or experiments with other forms of organisation in the long run remained just that attempts and experiments. Two little-known, distinct alternatives deserve mentioning since they highlight what television might have been - in a different social context.

Experiments with two-way television as a possible replacement for the ordinary telephone were followed up, so to speak, by radio amateurs in Britain in the early 1930s. Various popular science journals, such as Radio News, had detailed articles about how to construct television transmitters and receivers and, throughout the 1930s, experimenting amateurs were active in many parts of the country. But Big Business, represented by the British Radio Manufacturers Association, in 1938 agreed upon standards for television equipment and channel regulations which drove the grass-roots activists out. And so there passed, at least in Britain, the historical 'moment' for a counter-cultural development of television as a widely diffused, grass-roots, egalitarian form of communication.

Broadcasting in some form was, however, tied not only to strong economic interests, but also to the deep structures of modern societies. In spite of the activities of TV amateurs, television was also primarily a medium for theatrical exhibition in the USA in the early 1930s, and as such often thought to be a potential competitor of the film industry. In fact, television was throughout the 1930s predominantly watched in public settings also outside of the USA. For example, in Britain, public viewing of television was the way in which most early audiences actually experienced the medium and this was even more the case in Germany. While the vision of grass-roots or amateur, two-way television was quite obviously doomed to a very marginal position at the very best, television systems largely based on collective public reception were in fact operating in several countries in the 19305 and may, with the benefit of hindsight, be seen as having presented more of a threat to the domestication of the medium. But it was a threat that was not to materialise.

Manufacturers saw the possibilities for mass sales of domestic sets as soon as the price could be reduced, and given the division and relation between the public and private domains fundamental to modernity, centralised broadcasting to a dispersed domestic audience was clearly the most adequate organisation of the medium. As working-class people achieved improved standards of living and entered 'consumer' society from about the 1920s onwards, the dreams of the home as a fully equipped centre for entertainment and diverse cultural experiences became realisable for the majority of inhabitants of Western nation-states. And all of this is now also happening on a global scale.

There is a clear relationship between the basic processes of social modemisation and the dominant structures of broadcasting. While social and economic modernisation meant increasing centralisation and concentration of capital and political power, the break-up of traditional communities produced new ways of life. Mobility was both social and geographical, and both forms implied that individuals and households were, both literally and metaphorically, 'on the move' in ways that left them relatively isolated compared to people in much more stable early communities. Centralised broadcasting was both an answer to the need felt by central government to reach all citizens with important information efficiently, and a highly Useful instrument in the production of the harmonising, stabilising 'imagined community' of the nation-state.

The pervasiveness of these structured processes and interests rendered broadcasting the 'naturally' victorious organisation of both radio and television. What is left out here is the more positive view of broadcasting as a social form suitable also for democracy. In the formation of broadcasting policies between the World Wars, the interest in broadcasting as a means of securing equal access to resources necessary for conscious, informed and autonomous participation in political, social and cultural life played a very important role in many countries. Of course television is changing, and there is the risk that the very term broadcasting becomes outmoded or at least inadequate. In which case, this metaphor will be seen only as referring to a particular organisation of audio-visual technology during a certain centralised phase of social modernisation.

1. In the metaphor explored by the writer in the first paragraph, what does the 'bucket of seeds' represent?
   A. planned growth
   B. a rich harvest
   C. the centre of the activity
   D. centralised resources
2. In the second paragraph, what view does the writer express about the way in which television developed?
   A. It confirmed the results of experiments.
   B. It reflected other social trends.
   C. It was dominated by other technologies.
   D. It was limited by economic constraints.
3. The writer regards the experiments by radio amateurs in, the 1930s as
   A. a missed opportunity to use television technology in a different way.
   B. investigations into the commercial potential of television technology.
   C. a breakthrough in the development of new types of television transmitters.
   D. attempts to establish a more effective means of communication than the telephone.
4. Looking back, what does the writer feel about public viewings of TV in the 1930s?
   A. They received a lot of opposition from the film industry.
   B. They were limited to small audiences outside the USA.
   C. They might have provided an alternative to the way broadcasting developed.
   D. They were less significant than the experiments with two-way television.
5. Transmission to people's homes became a dominant feature of television because
   A. changes in society had created a demand for this.
   B. it became possible to manufacture televisions on a domestic scale.

   C. television audiences were seen as potential consumers of advertised goods.
   D. it was an effective way of delivering the programme schedules that people wanted.
6. In the sixth paragraph, the writer says that the authorities saw broadcasting as a means of
   A. controlling the information that people received.
   B. accelerating the process of modernisation.
   C. boosting their own political influence.
   D. counteracting social upheaval.
7. In the final paragraph, what does the writer say he has omitted from his earlier analysis?
   A. The factors that motivate people in the broadcasting industry.
   B. The resources needed to operate a broadcasting service.
   C. The capacity of broadcasting to empower people.
   D. The strength of the interests behind broadcasting.

B. ***Read this article and then choose the best paragraph fron A-E to fill each of the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra paragraph which does not belong in any of the gaps.***

A. It twisted his wrist as much as it twisted mine. 'I can get really hurt this way,' he told me 'I can't do it more than a few days a week or the hands get very sore.' He showed me the scars to prove it. With his foot, he marked the spot where the rod had given its unmistakable signal.

B. 'Is it harder to find water when it's raining?' I asked, tongue in cheek. 'When you're looking for water 200 feet down, a bit of rain up top doesn't make much difference', he replied.

C. 'A few years later, I was cutting a hedge and there was this hazel stick. I just walked across the field with it and away it went, violently You might say it's magic but to me it's very natural and ordinary.'

D. Donovan told me to close my eyes and think. I shuffled forward, very slowly. Nothing for several paces, and then a trembling. A further step, a distinct vibration. Then the rod took charge, twisting and waving, and nothing that I could have done would have held it still. 'Open your eyes,' Donovan said, 'and look down'. I was on exactly the mark where the rod had performed before. Donovan explained that beneath us was an underground stream that fed his pond. I was convinced.

E. In the garage are the tools of his trade 'A stick is a stick ... and it isn't,' he declares 'It's a stick when you pick it up, but pull the fork outwards and it becomes a divining rod.' He grabs hold of a few in quick succession, twist them briefly and judges them to be either good or bad. He picked one up and we went outside. Then followed a most remarkable experience

* * *

Donovan Wilkins is a water diviner. He lives in Cornwall in a village called Chacewater. Sounds like a joke? Well, his talents are far from laughable. With a crude hazel twig that twitches in response to some incomprehensible force, he can do what grown scientists and machines often fail to do, and that is to pinpoint underground water supplies with astonishing accuracy.

It was wet Cornish weather the day I called on him. Dark rain-laden cloud scudded down the valley near Truro; Atlantic moisture dropped from the leaden skies by the bucketful.

(1)..

So what does a water diviner do, and how does he do it? 'Well, every time I go on a job, it's a journey into the unknown,' he admitted. 'I always work on the basis of "No water - No pay". I'm a bold man, but I have to be.'

(2)..

'Do you want to believe it?' He looked me in the eye, searching for an honest answer. I gave him one. 'Yes, I do.' He took hold of one arm of the forked hazel twig and gave me the other. We twisted it backwards till the natural springiness in it seemed to bring it alive. Then we walked, very slowly, the stick rock steady. Four paces, five paces, Then, amazingly, the rod flew downward towards the earth. It flicked and it dived.

(3)..

'Do you want to try it yourself?' he asked, I nodded, still somewhat shaken, 'Remember,' he warned, 'doubt it for one second and it won't work. To your own self be true.' I held on, 'Use all your senses,' he urged me. 'Hear the water in the stream? Well, listen to it. Think water, think water.' I took hold of both arms of the hazel rod and brought it to life with a twist

(4)..

I was also surprised , but Donovan said I shouldn't have been. 'You need a natural propensity for it , but I would say it was there in most people. You know when you go into a house and a shiver goes down your spine, and you think "I don't like it here?" Well, it's the same think – you're dowsing. It's a six sense to the other five.'

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. ***Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.***

Stressful atmospheres, (1)...................... of deadlines and long hours dominate office life, according to a survey (2)...................... recently.

The majority of those questioned said a good salary and career (3)...................... were their main reason for working. But (4)...................... numbers did not believe their employers offered either. In general the survey found that most felt that (5)...................... of life was more important than (6)...................... and company perks. Most would prefer employers to offer (7)...................... hours, challenging tasks and job (8)...................... rather than perks such as company cars and private health care. Many employers' (9)...................... to understand this meant more than a third worried about their work on holiday, and 40 per cent took days off (10)...................... when not ill.

Workers were also (11)...................... by the conditions they had to work in. A fifth struggled with (12)...................... technology, badly lit offices and chairs which caused backache. Half said their (13)...................... would increase if their environment improved.

On the plus side, the biggest (14)...................... was the friendship offered by colleagues, and it appears that the office also affords the chance to flirt with colleagues, make (15)...................... calls to friends abroad, steal stationery and play computer games.

1. A. weight B. force C. heaviness D. pressure
2. A. published B. printed C. publicised D. proclaimed
3. A. outlooks B. odds C. prospects D. views
4. A. important B. impressive C. heavy D. significant
5. A. quality B. calibre C. excellence D. worth
6. A. rank B. status C. degree D. grade
7. A. pliable B. elastic C. amenable D. flexible
8. A. safety B. security C. sanctuary D. protection
9. A. failure B. defeat C. deficiency D. lack
10. A. indisposed B. unwell C. injured D. sick
11. A. pestered B. inflamed C. irritated D. ruffled
12. A. behind the times B. expired C. out-of-date D. invalid
13. A. fertility B. capacity C. value D. productivity
14. A. compensation B. damages C. reimbursement D. atonement
15. A. idiosyncratic B. unique C. personal D. individual

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

THE LADY WHO LIKED ADVENTURE

It was one of those impulse buys that can happen while shopping. Mary Bruce was in London looking for a nice new dress (1)........................ she noticed a showroom with a light aircraft for (2)........................ at a terribly reasonable price. Mrs. Bruce went away to (3)........................on a dress. It did not suit her. The plane (4)........................ . (5)........................ moment in 1930 was the beginning of an adventure for an intrepid English eccentric who became the most inexperienced pilot ever (6) .... circumnavigate the globe. (7)........................ qualifying for her pilot's licence in (8)........................ minimum 40 hours' flying, she took off the same year on a 16,500-mile flight round the world.

Mrs. Bruce was (9)........................ stranger to adventure. She loved (10)........................ with an element of danger in it. She was (11)........................ the first women in Britain to buy a motorcycle and she (12)........................ to driving racing cars when she married the racing driver Victor Bruce in 1926. As a couple, they once drove as (13)........................ as they could into the Arctic Circle before they (14)........................ out of road. In 1929, she (15)........................ a record by covering 674 nautical miles in a powerboat.

Then (16)........................ the moment she spotted the plane. She later recalled: 'I asked the price, then I left the shop. A little (17)........................ down the street I saw a marvellous dress in another window, so I went in. Well, the dress didn't suit me one (18)........................, so I went back to the aeroplane showroom. I asked the man, 'Will this take me round the world?' He said, 'Of course it (19)........................, madam.' (20)........................ a week, she was flying solo.

C. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. That man's opinion means more to me than any other person's. ....
....WHOSE
....
2. Since the start of the rain the protesters were no longer to be seen. ....
....MELTED
....
3. My little tent looked very small against the mountain.
....DWARFED
....
4. I'm afraid there may be something missing from your report.
....OVERLOOKED
....
5. Surely someone saw the man take the picture.
....SEEN
....

6. The students demanded the abolition of the regulations.

....BE

7. You should wash your shirt right now before that stain dries.

....NEED

8. The new one-way system has not been entirely successful.

.... PARTIAL

9. The number of accidents has gone down steadily since the speed limit was imposed.

.... DECLINE

10. The spy gained access to the building by a secret passage.

.... MADE

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Nothing was done about it.
Nobody.. .
2. It is hardly likely that he took poison.
He is.. .
3. We couldn't make the machine work.
The machine.. .
4. I have never seen such beautiful pictures before.
These pictures ....
5. These two boxers weigh exactly the same.
There is no.. .
6. I haven't forgone a meal for two years.
The last time ....
7. It's difficult to answer her question adequately.
Hers is ....
8. To the best of my knowledge, Mr Green's a vegetarian.
As far ....
9. He is more a lecturer than a teacher.
He is not so ....
10. He had some hair-raising stories to tell.
Some of ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (350 words) about the following topic: Some people prefer to eat at food stands or restaurants. Other people prefer to prepare and eat food at home. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Oliver Twist had already had his fair .... of food.
A. ratio B. help C. ration D. division
2. Some great men have had an .... school record.
A. indistinguishable B. indistinct
C. extinguished D. undistinguished
3. Buyers and sellers were .... over prices.
A. hacking B. hugging C. heckling D. haggling
4. Within a few weeks all this present trouble will have blown ....
A. along B. over C. out D. away
5. The sixth (and last) volume in the series is .... with its predecessors.
A. uniform B. similar C. like D. identical
6. Politicians often promise to solve all a country's problems ....
A. thick and fast B. on the whole C. of set purpose D. at a stroke
7. When the detectives finally trapped him, he had .... to lying.
A. resource B. retort C. resort D. recourse
8. My late grandmother .... me this silver teapot.
A. bequested B. willed C. bequeathed D. inherited

9. It was getting .... midnight when he left.
A. on B. on to C. to D. past

10. In his student days he was as poor as a church ....
A. beggar B. miser C. mouse D. pauper

11. She may have been poor, but she was .... honest.
A. finally B. in the end C. at least D. at last

12. The manager was very .... with me about my prospects of promotion.
A. sincere B. friendly C. just D. frank

13. The unmarried ladies regard him as a very .... young man.
A. ineligible B. illegible C. illicit D. eligible

14. Mr Lazybones .... to work harder in future.
A. excepted B. agreed C. accorded D. accepted

15. He believed that promotion should be awarded on ...., not on length of service.
A. equality B. merit C. characteristics D. purposes

16. It is a criminal offence to .... the facts.
A. oppress B. suppress C. repress D. express

17. He .... the cart before the horse by buying the ring before he had proposed to her.
A. fastened B. tied C. put D. coupled

18. Every delicacy Miss Cook produces is done ....
A. there and then B. at will
C. sooner or later D. to a turn

19. She tells her small boy every day not to be rude, but it's like water off a duck's ....
A. wings B. beak C. back D. feathers

20. Announcing that he was totally done ...., Grandfather retired to bed.
A. out B. with C. in D. down

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in each sentence.

1. People used to suffer from their life-time physical .... (normal).
2. Unless we do research on .... (sun) energy, wind power, ... (tide) power..., our fossil fuels will run out.
3. In my opinion, this book is just .... (intellect) rubbish.
4. The alpine .... (land) is very dramatic.
5. The slight .... (form) in his left hand was corrected by surgery.
6. It may be .... (produce) to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them they're quite likely to overact.
7. Like oil, gas is a fossil fuel and is thus a .... (renew) source of energy.
8. Various .... (practice) by police officers were brought to light by the enquiry.
9. Tourists forget their .... (conceive) ideas as soon as they visit our country.
10. They won the case because of the .... (appear) in court of the defendant.

C. In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or it does not fit in with the sense of the text. Read the text carefully and then write the word in the space provided at the end of the line. Some of the lines are correct. If the line is correct, indicate with a tick (√) against the line number. Two of the lines have been done for you.

Caring for your teeth and gums should include avoiding	......√.....
such sugary drinks and food, especially between meals.	...such...
Regularly remove the plaque and debris from off	1............
your teeth with a toothbrush. Use a small-headed brush	2............
of medium hardness.	
This type of brush will easily reach to the	3...........

awkward areas of the mouth.	4...........
Brush your teeth after each meal, especially more	5...........
after breakfast and after the last food or drink of the day.	6...........
Bleeding gums are such a common occurrence that	7...........
most of people think it is normal. In fact, bleeding	8...........
and inflammation of the gums are signs of a	9...........
common disease - periodontal disease - which may	10..........
gradually destroys the tissues supporting your teeth.	11..........
Periodontal disease affects teenagers and adults, and	12..........
is the commonest cause of tooth loss in amongst adults.	13..........
It is caused by the continued presence of plaque on the teeth.	14..........

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Fill the gaps in the following text with the correct prepositions.*

THE POWER OF THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

Suddenly you find that you have lost all awareness (1)..................... what you were going to say next, though a moment ago the thought was perfectly clear. Or perhaps you were (2)..................... the verge of introducing a friend, and his name escaped you, as you were about to utter it. You may say you cannot remember; (3)..................... all probability, though, the thought has become unconscious, or (4)..................... least momentarily separated from consciousness. We find the same phenomenon (5)..................... our senses. If we concentrate hard (6) ....a continuous note, which is (7)..................... the edge of audibility, the sound seems to stop (8)..................... regular intervals and then start again. Such oscillations are the result of a periodic decrease and increase (9).....................our attention, not due to any variation (10).....................the note.

But when we are unconscious (11) .... something it does not cease to exist, any more than a car that has disappeared round a corner has vanished into thin air. It is simply (12) .... of sight. Just as we may later see the car again, so we come across thoughts that were temporarily lost (13)..................... us.

Thus, part of the unconscious consists of a multitude of temporarily obscured thoughts, impressions, and images that, in spite of being lost, continue to have an influence (14).....................our conscious minds. A man who is distracted or 'absent-minded' will walk across the room (15).....................search of something. He stopped, in a quandary – he has forgotten what he was (16)..................... . His hands grope (17)..................... the objects on the table as if he were sleepwalking or (18)..................... hypnosis; he is oblivious (19)..................... his original purpose, yet he is unconsciously guided by it.

(20)..................... the end, he realises what it is that he wants. His unconscious has prompted him.

B. *Pick out the verbs and particles from the lists below to make phrasal verbs to fill in the blanks. Do not forget to use the correct forms of the verbs*

count, let, push, take, get, hold, turn, feel, hang, look, let,
fall, walk, crop, call, up, through, down, on, to, for, in

1. I've been trying to phone my sister in Australia for an hour, but I can't......................... .
2. I was talking to Jeff on the phone when suddenly he .... I've no idea why.
3. 'I'm going to the library' 'If you......................... , I'll get the car and drive you there.
4. I promised Bill that I would lend him some money. He's ....me, so I can't disappoint him.
5. Liz promised to help Tony with the report, but she......................... him .... so he had to write it without her.
6. What made Pete ....his family and his job? Where did he go and why?
7. Sue's financial worries are beginning to......................... her......................... . She's very depressed.
8. Kate has made great success of her life. We all......................... her.
9. You can't possibly say no to such a wonderful job offer. It's too good to......................... .

10. I'll .... you at seven this evening. Will you be ready by then?

11. I'm very tired. Joan invited me to dinner at her house, but I don't.......................... it. I'll go to bed early.

12. I applied for a part-time job at the supermarket. They're going to.......................... .

13. I'm sorry I'm late. Something urgent.......................... at the office, so I couldn't leave early.

14. It isn't that woman's turn. It's yours. Don't let her..........................!

15. Simon.......................... an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later they were married.

III. READING

A. Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

Does it matter that we British are so grudging towards the sciences compared with our almost slavering eagerness to vaunt the winners in the arts? Is this a lingering example of our quiet unspoken pride in one of our very greatest areas of achievement? Or is it media meagreness, or madness or, worst of all, fashion?

Coverage of science has grown in newspapers and magazines lately; and science has its redoubts in radio and television. But it cannot claim the public excitement so easily agitated by any slip of a new arts winner who strolls onto the block. Perhaps this public recognition is unnecessary to science; perhaps it is even harmful and scientists are wisely wary of the false inflation of reputation, the bitching, and the feeding of the flames of envy which accompanies the glitz. Perhaps scientists are too mature to bother with such baubles. I doubt it.

The blunt fact is that science has dropped out, or been dropped out, more correctly, of that race for the wider public recognition and applause given so readily to the arts. There is also the odd and persistent social canard about scientists: they are boring. I have met many artists and many scientists over the years and here are my conclusions.

First, the scientists know much more about the arts than artists do about anyone of the sciences. Secondly, when artists think they know about science, they almost always - according to scientists - get it wrong. Thirdly, scientists are deeply interested in new ideas, theories, wild speculations, and imaginative wizardry. For these reasons. I guess they'd rather talk to each other in preference to talking to the rest of us because they find the rest of us rather boring.

The explanation for the bad press could simply be that those in charge of our great organs of communication are moulded by arts or news or business or sport or entertainment, and therefore science has a struggle to join the game. But the effect of this could be unfortunate. Because which young person wants to be left out of what is perceived by peers robe the current scene? If science is in the amateur league of animated discourse, then who wants to play for an amateur club?

It would be a shame were this to become a drip-drip effect. Most British people are scarcely half aware of what keeps ideas turning into inventions which save lives, drive societies, and open up the heavens of imagination and possibility - as has happened in the last-couple of centuries in science with its stout ally, technology. And does our comparative indifference to the subjects which make up this great flow of knowledge dispirit many of those who in the future could have built on the proud statistics of a few years ago?

1 What does the writer say in the first paragraph about the British attitude to the sciences?
A. It is typical of the British attitude towards many other things.
B. People who do well in the arts have had a big influence on it.
C. There may be a reason for it which is not too terrible.
D. Most British people are not aware that they have it.

2. In the second paragraph, the writer says that scientists in general
A. tend not to be capable of feeling envious.
B. are frustrated by the kind of coverage given to science.
C. do not pay much attention to each other's reputations.
D. would probably welcome a certain amount of fame.

3. The writer includes himself among people who
   A. have tended to regard scientists as boring people.
   B. have made a point of getting to know scientists.
   C. have narrower interests than most scientists.
   D. have wrong ideas about the work scientists do.

4. The writer says that there is a danger that young people will regard science as
   A. elitist.
   B. unfashionable.
   C. predictable.
   D. unintelligible.

5. What does the writer conclude in the final paragraph?
   A. British attitudes to science may result in fewer useful inventions.
   B. British attitudes to science are likely to change in the future.
   C. Scientists will become keener to educate the public about science.
   D. Scientists will gain wider public recognition in the future.

B. ***For this exercise, you must choose which of the paragraphs A-G fit into the numbered gaps in the following newspaper article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps.***

A. It was the finest friendship anyone could have, a brilliant pure friendship in which you would give your life for your friend. And life seemed marvellous, it seemed full of sunshine, full of incredible, beautiful things to discover, and I looked forward so much to growing up with René.

B. There is not a single bitter note, there are no power games, there is nothing secret, there is nothing which detracts from the purity of it.

C. Maybe because he was more mature he understood a bit better that this was part of life, that life brings people together and separates them, and distance is not necessarily the end.

D. Well our parents realised it would be very traumatic, and they did not know how to break the news, so they just announced it the day before. It was a beautiful summer's day, around five o'clock in the evening, and both parents came and said: "We are moving away, and obviously René will have to come with us."

E. Our neighbours had a son, and my wonderful childhood was shared with René; basically, we grew up together, we spent every day together, went to school together, we did all the things that children can do. It was a childhood spent in the woods, discovering the beautiful seasons, there was an abundance of produce that grew in the wild, and we went mushrooming and frog hunting, and we searched for toadstools under a full moon in winter, which we would sell because my parents didn't have much money.

F. Hopefully, we will see each other more, but it is not essential. We now have a beautifully matured, adult friendship where it is easy to talk about anything because we feel totally at ease.

G. And at that time my world stopped, it was the most incredible pain I have ever experienced, I couldn't see life without my friend, my whole system, my life, was based on Rene, our friendship was my life. And although he was only going away, he did not die, it was the worst loss I have ever had in my life, still, now, and 30 years later I have not received another shock of that nature.

* * *

BEST OF TIMES, WORST OF TIMES

I thought the world was caving in, for the first time ever I lost somebody I loved; he didn't die, he just went away, but I still I measure all pain by the hurt René caused me. It was a very nice childhood, an adolescence most people would wish to have, we lived in a tiny village and were a close family.

(1)..

The adventures that children go through are the making of a friendship, building a tree house and spending a night in the forest - and losing our way back home, these things create a fantastic fabric to the friendship. There was the loving element, too, he was very caring. René was a tall bloke and very strong, and he would be my defender: if anyone ever teased me, he would be there.

(2)..

And then at the age of 14, his family moved to the south of France, and we were in the east of France, which is 750 kilometres away... the south of France sounded the end of the world.

(3)..

I went quiet for the news to sink in; at first it was sheer disbelief, numbness. I couldn't sleep, and then in the night I understood the impact of the news, I understood that my life would be totally separate from his, and I had to be by myself, alone.

(4)..

I had other friends, but never did I achieve I that kind of closeness. My world completely collapsed, and nothing was the same, people, the classroom, nature, the country, butterflies.

(5)..

He accepted that life would separate us, he didn't see it as something final, it was my dramatic side to see only the negative side, self-pity in a way. He is now living a happy life in Provence with a beautiful wife and two lovely daughters, and he is coming here next year, so it is going to be quite wonderful. It is the first time he has ever come to England, he's a good Frenchman, he does not speak a word of English.

(6)..

It is a good, solid relationship that has been established over so many years, and has overcome all the barriers which life and time can create. I don't think it really could have lasted the way it was.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

HELP ALWAYS AT HAND:
A MOBILE IS A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

If it fits inside a pocket, keeps you safe as well as in touch with your office, your mother and your children, it is (1)..............................worth having. This is the (2)............................ of the (3)............................ ranks of female mobile- phone users who are beginning to (4)............................ the consumer market.

Although Britain has been (5)............................ to be one of the most expensive places in the world to (6)............................ a mobile phone, both professional women and (7)............................ mothers are undeterred. At first, the mobile phone was a rich man's plaything, or a businessman's (8)............................ symbol. Now women own almost as many telephones as men do – but for very different reasons.

The main (9)............................ for most women customers is that it (10)............................ a form of communications back-up, wherever they are, in case of (11)............................ . James Tanner of Tancroft Communications says: 'The (12)............................ of people buying phones from us this year were women – often young women – or men who were buying for their mothers, wives and girlfriends. And it always seems to be a question of (13)............................ of mind.

'Size is also (14)............................ for women. They want something that will fit in a handbag,' said Mr Tanner, 'The tiny phones coming in are having a very big (15)............................ . This year's models are only half the size of your hand.'

1. A. totally B. certainly C. absolutely D. completely
2. A. vision B. vista C. view D. panorama
3. A. swelling B. increasing C. boosting D. maximising
4. A. master B. dominate C. overbear D. command
5. A. demonstrated B. shown C. established D. seen
6. A. function B. drive C. work D. run
7. A. complete B. total C. full-time D. absolute
8. A. prestige B. fame C. power D. status
9. A. attraction B. enticement C. charm D. lure
10. A. supplies B. furnishes C. provides D. gives
11. A. urgency B. emergency C. predicament D. contingency
12. A. most B. preponderance C. majority D. bulk
13. A. tranquility B. calmness C. serenity D. peace
14. A. crucial B. necessary C. urgent D. essential
15. A. impact B. impression C. perception D. image

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.

DREAMS

Dreams have always fascinated human beings. The idea that dreams provide us with useful information about our lives goes (1)........................ thousands of years. For the greater (2)........................ of human history (3)........................ was taken for granted that the sleeping mind was in touch with the supernatural world and dreams were to be interpreted as messages with prophetic or healing functions. In the nineteenth century, (4)........................ was a widespread reaction (5)........................ this way of thinking and dreams were widely dismissed as being very (6)........................ more than jumbles of fantasy (7)........................ about by memories of the previous day.

It was not (8) .... the end of the nineteenth century (9)........................ an Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud, pointed out that people who have similar experiences during the day, and who are then subjected (10)........................ the same stimuli when they are asleep, produce different dreams. Freud (11) .... on to develop a theory of the dream process which (12)........................ enable him to interpret dreams as clues to the conflicts taking place within the personality. It is by no (13)........................ an exaggeration to say that (14)........................ any other theories have had (15)........................ great an influence on subsequent thought.

C. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. I find it very easy to speak German.
.... EASE
2. He got over his operation very quickly.
.... RECOVERY
3. How has the strike affected student attendance?
.... EFFECT

4. She began to suffer from irrational fears.
.... PREY
5. Mr Misery was the only student who didn't smile.
.... EXCEPT
6. I assume you're hungry .
.... GRANTED
7. The book was not as good as he had hoped.
.... EXPECTATIONS
8. You would benefit from a change.
.... GOOD
9. He works when it suits him.
.... FEELS
10. I don't care whether you come or not.
.... DIFFERENCE

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. No-one has challenged his authority before.
This is the first time ....
2. 'If Brian doesn't train harder, I won't select him for the team.' said the manager.
The manager threatened ....
3. The hurricane blew the roof off the house.
The house..
4. You'll certainly meet lots of people in your new job.
You are..
5. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.
Rather..
6. There aren't many other books which explain this problem so well.
In few other books ....
7. I dislike it when people criticise me unfairly.
I object ....
8. Robert is sorry now that he didn't accept the job.
Robert now wishes ....

9. Customs officials are stopping more travellers than usual this week.
An increased ....

10. She listens more sympathetically than anyone else I know.
She is a ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (250 words) about the following topic:
People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. Several passengers received minor injuries when the train unexpectedly came to a....................... .
A. delay B. stand C. brake D. halt

2. John refused to put his career in .... by opposing his boss.
A. jeopardy B. hazard C. risk D. stake

3. Angela's work was praised for its .... attention to detail.
A. meticulous B. significant C. subtle D. concentrated

4. Motorists should .... well in advance of changing lanes.
A. sign B. signal C. flare D. flicker

5. The student had no money left and took out a loan to .... him over until the end of term.
A. last B. tend C. keep D. tide

6. The climbers sought .... from the storm.
A. escape B. refuge C. solace D. defence

7. The tour guide had a brightly-coloured company badge pinned to the .... of her jacket.
A. lapel B. border C. edge D. hem

8. It was her first conference as party leader, and she was determined to .... her authority on the proceedings.
A. press B. thrust C. stamp D. mark

9. It was .... of a surprise to Andrew that he got the job.
A. rather B. something C. quite D. much

10. The last bus had gone so we were .... with the problem of how to get home that night.
A. affronted B. caught C. trapped D. faced

11. The transport minister .... recent statistics to support the case for a reduction in the speed limit.
A. named B. quoted C. summoned D. claimed

12. The amount Sarah earned was .... on how much she sold.
A. related B. connected C. dependent D. secured

13. The plan received .... support although none of the committee spoke openly in its favour.
A. tacit B. mute C. silent D. quiet

14. The junior staff were .... from all aspects of decision making.
A. excluded B. limited C. confined D. restricted

15. When the funds finally ...., they had to abandon the scheme.
A. faded away B. clamped down C. petered out D. fobbed off

16. The party leader travelled the length and .... of the country in an attempt to spread his message.
A. width B. distance C. diameter D. breadth

17. During the riots, there were .... between local residents and the police.
A. sieges B. demonstrations
C. rallies D. clashes

18. Sally has an .... command of the Chinese language.
A. extreme B. utter C. outstanding D. intensive

19. I am .... aware of the need to obey the rules of the competition.
A. well B. far C. much D. greatly

20. Richard started the race well but ran out of .... in the later stages.
A. power B. steam C. force D. effort

B. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank in the following passages.

More than half the world's population consider (1)...................... (them) shy, delegates to the first international (2).................... (confer) on shyness, being held in Cardiff, will be told today. One in 10 cases is severe. Effects include mutism, speech problems, (3)...................... (lonely), blushing, shaking and trembling, lack of eye contact, (4)......................(difficult) in forming relationships and social phobia - the most extreme form of shyness, defined by the American Psychiatric Association as a pronounced and (5) ....(persist) fear of social or performance situations in which (6) ....(embarrass) may occur. Shy people tend to blame themselves for social (7)......................(fail) and attribute success to (8) ....(out) factors. They expect their behaviour to be (9) ....(adequate), remember only negative information about themselves and accept without challenge adverse comments from others.

The causes are complex and not fully understood. The latest theory is that it can be traced to genes as well as to social (10)......................(condition). One estimate, based on research with twins, is that around 15 per cent of the population are born with a (11)...................... (dispose) to shyness. Some (12)...................... (psychology) believe there are two types: an early developing, fearful shyness and a later developing, (13)......................(conscious) shyness. The fearful version emerges often in the first year of life and is (14)...................... (think) to be (15)...................... (part) inherited.

C. Read the following text. There are five correct lines, five spelling mistakes and six punctuation mistakes. Look at each numbered line (1-16). If there is no mistake, put a tick (√) at the end of the line. If there is a mistake, underline it and correct it.

THE HEIGHT OF WEDDED BUSS

One of the most unusual marrige ceremonies ever held	..marriage...
must surely be the mass wedding that took place in	0. ....√......
midair between,Tokvo and Bangkok in 1972. This was	00. no comma
a publicity stunt organised by the german airline	1.............
Lufthansa to launtch the first commercial jumbo jet	2.............
fliht of a European airline. Inviting Japanese couples	3.............
to take part in a jumbo wedding the airline found itself	4.............
beseaged by eager applicants. Twenty couples were selected	5.............
and on the appointed day headed across the tarmac of Tokyo	6.............
airport, led by a Shinto priest). The event was a curious	7.............
mixture of ancient custom and commercial enterprise. After	8.............
take-off, the couples were married; one by one in full	9.............
traditionall dress before a Shinto shrine erected inside the	10............
cabin. At the wedding feast, the ritual drink of rice wine was	11............
served. After a stop in Bangkok, where the Wedding party	12............
was blessed by a Buddhist monk, the newlyweds' took off for	13............
a free honeymoon in the Black Forest. One couple,	14............
it seems, were espesially grateful to their hosts, naming	15............
the baby boy who arrived nine months later 'Lufthansa'.	16............

II. GRAMMAR

A. Fill the gaps in each of the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Susan is disabled but she likes to do things for herself: she hates to be dependent .... other people.
2. .... careful consideration, the government has decided not to put up the price of ice-cream.
3. Don't you get annoyed .... people who push past you without saying "Excuse me"?

4. There's a man over there with binoculars. Do you think he's a birdwatcher, or is he spying .... us ?
5. The public is taking a lot of interest .... the new courses being offered by the Open University.
6. Please, Father, may I go to the cinema with John tonight? .... all, I am twenty-three years old now.
7. Professor Jonah Newt is a specialist .... marine biology.
8. When I met my wife, it was love .... first sight. It was only later that I had second thoughts.
9. "Would you like a drink, officer ?"
"Not while I'm .... duty, sir."
10. Professor Newt is absorbed at the moment .... a study of the feeding habits of the whale.

B. *Put the verbs into the correct forms.*

My parents and I came to live in the United States when I was five years old. Although my family is now very comfortable, at first we had a hard time adjusting to life there. We (1)...........................(think) that everybody in the United States was very rich. Imagine our surprise when we (2)...........................(learn) that it was hard for many people, my father (3)...........................(include) , to make a living. My father (4)...........................(work) as a dentist in Europe before we (5)...........................(come) here twenty years ago. Here he couldn't work as a dentist right away because he (6)...........................(not pass) the state examinations yet. While he (7)...........................(study) for the dentist examinations, he worked in a dental laboratory in order (8)...........................(support) his family.

Within a year, he (9)...........................(pass) the examinations and (10)...........................(establish) himself in practice with a local dentist. He (11)...........................(practise) here for twenty years now and (12)...........................(gain) some recognition. On the fifteenth of next month, his colleagues (13)...........................(have) a diner to honour him for his work with poor immigrants.

My mother, too, (14)...........................(be) happy here. She (15)...........................(get) a degree in finance five years ago and now (16)...........................(own) and (17)...........................(operate) her own profitable copy center. She (18)...........................(take) courses for a long time before she actually (19)...........................(get) her degree. She took only one or two courses a semester because she was busy (20)...........................(look) after my father, my brother and me.

III. READING

A. *Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.*

As I watch my contemporaries go into supposed retirement, am I the only one who gets fed up with hearing them say, 'Never been busier in my life'? What happened to that idyll of mellow old people enjoying their leisure, at last reading the books and following the hobbies they've longed to pursue, travelling without haste to distant places, occasionally giving the young their friendly wisdom and advice? Eminent speakers do their best to encourage the oldies. The Third Age, they maintain, offers an interesting opportunity: the postscript to the long letter of life; it is, or could be, the final glorious paragraph. But many people on the brink of retirement seem to regard it as more like a hectic footnote to fill up any space at the bottom of the page. And as for choosing what to do with their time, they seem terrified of it.

It's the supposedly successful people who are the most worried: and they see the ultimate success as not needing to retire at all. They become still more obsessed with the old game of filling up their diaries ('I might be able to squeeze you in September'); and they prefer to measure their time in minutes rather than days.

It's not the actual busy-ness that bothers me. Everyone, of course, is entitled to be as busy as he likes in his own way. No, it's the insistence on being important in the conventional ways - sitting on company boards, collecting committees, having power-lunches or influential dinners. They must hang on, at all costs. If the demand doesn't really exist, they seem determined to create it, and fix the system to provide their own after-care service. Is there a new conference centre, an international institute, another advisory body to save the world? What more natural than to lobby for old Sir Whatsisname to run it - even if he does muddle up Bangkok with Bangalore, and repeat his jokes five minutes later?

The real power barons, who chair the boards or finance the institutes, often prefer to have old men around them. It's not necessarily because they bring wisdom and independent minds. It's sometimes - it must be said - for the opposite reason: because they are more anxious than anyone to hang on to their jobs. So the young have to give way to an older man.

Of course, they will say to me, it's all right for you writer fellows who can go on quietly boring your readers for years. You were never very responsibly employed in the first place, so you will hardly notice the difference. In government or business circles, they tell you, responsibility is much more serious and retirement is something much more terrible. One day we are feared and flattered, and everyone laughs at our jokes, the next day people don't even recognise us when we walk down the street without a car. So of course we must be found another job as soon as possible. The dread of retirement seems more serious at the top end of the market than at the bottom; and money seems to make it still worse. In fact I'm now told that the people we should most sympathise with are the *poor new rich*, who have retired early with a golden handshake. 'It's terrible to watch: I was told by a stockbroker. 'Many of my clients were made redundant at 50, with a million or two. They looked forward to their life in their dream house in the country. And then their friends go back to work and they've suddenly got nothing whatever to do. If they weren't rich, they'd have to get some job, but they've got enough money to be able to bore themselves into the grave. And they may have another 30 years to go.

1. The writer is annoyed by retired contemporaries who
   A. only pretend to have stopped working.
   B. insist on working after retirement age.
   C. confine themselves to selfish pleasure.
   D. are disenchanted by increased leisure opportunities.
2. In the writer's opinion, what seems to worry people as they reach retirement?
   A. how to spend their time

   B. losing their financial security
   C. not having enough time to fulfil their plans
   D. the fact that their life is drawing to a close
3. What do some older people try to create a demand for?
   A. more conferences on issues concerning the elderly
   B. new international charity organisations
   C. the particular skills that they possess
   D. their wide knowledge of current affairs
4. Why do some important men choose older advisers?
   A. because they are reputed to be wise
   B. because they are not influenced by modem trends
   C. because they are unlikely to be ambitious for themselves
   D. because they will do anything to keep their jobs
5. The writer of the passage earns his living as
   A. a politician. B. a diplomat.
   C. a businessman. D. an author.
6. Why, in the passage, are some rich people who retire early often disillusioned?
   A. They regret moving to the country.
   B. They dream about returning to work.
   C. Retirement doesn't live up to their expectations.
   D. Their friends lose interest in them.

B. ***Read this magazine article, then choose the best paragraph from A-F to fill each numbered gap. There is one extra paragraph which does not belong in any of the gap.***

A. With the first impact of the recession, that slowdown in growth in itself was enough to push their capital resources to near breaking point. The only way they could continue was by owing money to suppliers, and their outstanding debt to us had become uncomfortably high.

B. First, never assume that things will get better. I wouldn't go so far as to say we were lucky, but in a strange way that lesson alone allowed me to change my attitude in time for the recession.

C. When our distributors finally went out of business, we were forced to pick up the tab. There was a total loss of around £1m, which for a company of Acorn's size was no small loss.

D. Looking back, I was focusing so hard on the growth in sales that I was hoping to achieve that I forgot my basic financial training.

E. We had worked closely with them for several years and they were very dedicated to our product, hence we were their biggest supplier.

F. I had full knowledge of these distributors from my experience as sales director and, with my background in finance, I should have been a good deal more cautious.

* * *

MY BIGGEST MISTAKE

My biggest mistake was allowing the debts of one of our distributors to get out of control.

It was shortly after I was promoted to managing director. We were pushing for growth and these particular distributors appeared to be doing a very good job for us in activating the market.

(1)..

The first sign that all was not well was when we began to get slight delays in payments. What used to be a monthly payment was now split into two, three or even four, I with the odd little excuses here and there.

(2)..

However, as the new MD, I was so I determined Acorn was going to grow that I only heard what I wanted to hear. I accepted that it was a temporary blip, that the market had been slow for a month or two but that things were looking up. In fact, the distributors were overstretching themselves. Like many others, they were under-capitalised, relying on a constantly growing volume to finance the business.

(3)..

Eventually we put in place a plan to reel that debt back in, but I should never have allowed things to go that far in the first place.

(4)..

Olivetti, our biggest shareholder, was very supportive, but it was embarrassing - there is no doubt about that.

(5)..

This meant that instead of looking hard at the facts, I looked at the promises of the future. We have potentially been in the same situation several times since, but learned a lot from that mistake.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. ***Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.***

SAVE MONEY ON THE BOOK THAT AIMS TO SAVE ANIMALS

Do you want to take part in the battle to save the world's wildlife? *Animal Watch* is the book which will (1)........................... you in the fight for survival that (2)........................... many of our endangered animals and show how they struggle on the (3)........................... of extinction. As you enjoy the book's 250 pages and over 150 colour photographs, you will have the (4)........................... of knowing that part of your purchase money is being used to (5)........................... animals (6)........................... . From the comfort of your armchair, you will be able to observe the world's animals close-up and explore their habitats. You will also discover the terrible results of human (7)........................... for land, flesh and skins.

Animal Watch is packed with fascinating facts. Did you know that polar bears cover their black noses (8)........................... their (9)........................... so they can hunt their prey in the snow without being seen, for example? Or that (10)........................... each orang-utan which is captured, one has to die?

This superb (11)........................... has so (12)........................... Britain's leading wildlife charity that it has been chosen as Book of the Year, a (13)........................... awarded to books which are considered to have made a major contribution to wildlife conservation. You will find

Animal Watch at a special low (14)........................... price at all good bookshops, but hurry while (15)........................... last.

1. A. combine B. involve C. bring D. lead
2. A. meets B. opposes C. forces D. faces
3. A. edge B. start C. limit D. end
4. A. satisfaction B. enjoyment C. virtue D. value
5. A. enable B. help C. allow D. assist
6. A. preserve B. conserve C. revive D. survive
7. A. greed B. interest C. care D. concern
8. A. with B. by C. for D. from
9. A. feet B. claws C. paws D. toes
10. A. with B. by C. for D. from
11. A. publicity B. periodical C. publication D. reference
12. A. imposed B. impressed C. persuaded D. admired
13. A. symbol B. title C. trademark D. nickname
14. A. beginning B. preparatory C. original D. introductory
15. A. stores B. stocks C. goods D. funds

B. Fill each of the number blanks in the passage with one suitable word

HANDLING THE INTERVIEW

The aim of the interview is to provide a case history of the candidate. It may (1)............................ a tall order to expect a candidate to tell you the (2)........................... of his or her life in (3)............................ time, usually quite short, which is available for the interview. (4)............................ candidates are convinced that there is a sympathetic listener, however, it is surprising (5)............................ communicative they can become.

Conducting an interview successfully (6)............................ essentially on two things. The first is the establishment of (7)............................ relationship with candidates which will encourage (8)............................ to talk freely about themselves. This (9)............................ be done if interviewers use interviews as an opportunity to show (10)............................ busy and important people they are. (11)............................ can it be done by a series of set formulae (12)............................ putting the candidate at ease, (13)............................ as shaking hands or offering coffee.

The second task is (14)............................ steer the candidate over the ground to be (15)............................ so that the essential facts appear as quickly as possible and irrelevancies are cut down to a (16)............................ . Each remark (17)............................ guide the candidate to talk about the right things (18)............................ interrupting the flow of conversation. Each interview is (19)............................ and foremost a conversation, and (20)............................ it is successful as such it will never be a good interview.

C. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. This word must not be altered in any way.

1. Some people say that Siolkovsky invented the space rocket.
.... CREDITED
2. I daren't turn on the television because the baby might wake up.
.... FEAR
3. Some people will do anything to lose weight.
.... LENGTHS
4. The two theories appear to be completely different.
.... COMMON
5. Several members of the committee said they were worried about the chairman's proposals.
.... CONCERN
6. Ours is the only company allowed to import these chemicals.
.... MONOPOLY
7. The coach's tactics were directly responsible for the team's defeat.
.... CONSEQUENCE
8. We have no idea where he is.
.... WHEREABOUTS
9. The policeman acted quickly and averted an accident.
.... PROMPT

10. This new record is certain to sell a lot of copies.
.... DOUBT

D. ***Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.***

1. I have called this meeting in order to present the latest sales figures.
My purpose.. .
2. Skyscrapers in the USA are on average taller than anywhere else in the world.
The average ....
3. I was surprised at how easy he was to talk to.
I hadn't expected ....
4. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves.
All dogs are ....
5. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.
At no time.. .
6. Melissa's father was very busy, but he still played with her.
Busy ....
7. Mrs Wilson says she's sorry she didn't attend the meeting yesterday morning.
Mrs Wilson sends ....
8. It's almost nine months since I stopped subscribing to that magazine.
I cancelled ....
9. For further information, please send a self-addressed envelope to the above address.
Further information can ....
10. Richard only took over the family business because his father decided to retire early.
But for his ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (from 200 to 250 words) about the following topic:

It has been said, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books" and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion, which source is more important? Why?

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. VOCABULARY

A. ***Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.***

1. I .... that you won't be inviting that awful woman to the meeting.
A. assume B. instruct C. entrust D. rely
2. He has put his car entirely at our .... for the holiday.
A. usage B. disposal C. pleasure D. disposition
3. His bank had never been .... of his change of address.
A. contacted B. notified C. acquainted D. communicated
4. The police were very .... in their examination of the building.
A. exhausting B. intense C. thorough D. concentrated
5. The roadworks made .... to the hotel from the main road difficult.
A. entrance B. approach C. access D. ways in
6. After he set fire to the library, the boy was .... from school.
A. expelled B. excluded C. exiled D. extracted
7. The museum wishes to .... an assistant curator for its fossil collection.
A. appoint B. commission C. authorise D. assign
8. They can't .... on a name for the baby.
A. conclude B. decide C. consent D. assent

9. They could find no .... of the missing car despite an extensive search.

A. clue B. remnant C. indication D. trace

10. I am never free on Tuesday evenings as I have a .... arrangement to go to the cinema with a friend.

A. long-standing B. long-lived C. long-range D. long-lasting

11. After the accident, there was considerable doubt .... exactly what had happened.

A. in the question of B. as to

C. in the shape of D. for

12. Price increases are now running at a(n) .... level of thirty percent.

A. highest B. record C. uppermost D. top

13. The police .... a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.

A. came in for B. brought about

C. went down with D. opened up

14. Whenever we plan to go for a picnic, it .... rains.

A. continuously B. invariably C. unavoidably D. interminably

15. If you are .... of hearing, you will find our hearing aids invaluable.

A. short B. hard C. poor D. weak

16. I know you didn't want to upset me but I'd sooner you .... me the whole truth yesterday.

A. tell B. told C. have told D. had told

17. The prospective buyer had decided to look .... the property before committing himself.

A. about B. out C. over D. up

18. I didn't really want to see the film, but my wife was so .... to go that I finally agreed.

A. willing B. sincere C. keen D. energetic

19. Send for our free brochure by .... the coupon below.

A. answering B. responding C. completing D. filling

20. The judge imposed a light sentence in view of the .... circumstances.

A. unfair B. extensive C. extenuating D. qualifying

B. Fill each gap using a prefix with a suitable form of the word in bracket.

1. It's an .... (simple) to say that a change of leader will solve all our problems.

2. The minister was accused of .... (estimate) the numbers of unemployed.

3. The .... (strike) members were .... (vote) by the moderate union members.

4. It may be .... (produce) to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them they're quite likely to .... (react).

5. Foreign-language films may be dubbed or shown with........................ (title).

6. Magazines devoting page after page to reports on the lives of the........................ (rich) and .... (star) usually .... (sell) more serious magazines.

7. You needn't refer to the manual: the use of the camera is .... (explain).

8. He .... (expect) his .... (wife) to turn up at the wedding ceremony.

9. The .... (attack) began after the troops received a .... (arrange) signal.

10. He went out into the snow and ....(appear) later looking .... (frozen).

C. In most line of the following text, there is one unnecessary word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the sense of the text. For each numbered line 1-16, find the unnecessary word and then underline it. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (√).

THE POWER OF PAINT

People have been always painted their bodies. The reasons are many: religious 0.
ceremonial, or simply for decoration. In Brazil, the Kayapo Indians 0.√
paint to each other's bodies using the blue-black juice of 1.
the genipap fruit. An unpainted body can mean so that the person has no one who cares 2.
enough to do it. Other Indians regard that an unpainted person as naked. Sometimes 3.
body painting can be quite complicated because of every colour and shape has a particular 4.
meaning. A popular design among the Thompson Indians in North America was to paint 5.
half the face red and the other half black; red did brought the warrior good luck, while 6.
black gave his enemy misfortune. In decoration for a religious occasion, the Australian 7.
Aborigines use themselves traditional colours and patterns and these are applied 8.
by a special person. For instance, when mourning, the mourners they are covered in 9.
white paint. Among the Nuba in the Sudan, body painting is art for art's sake: it has 10.
no religious meaning, it simply makes the body quite more beautiful. In fact, as a man 11.
gets older and less attractive, he replaces paint by clothing. Also a man suffering illness 12.
or injury will wear clothes until he recovers. Throughout the world, because people 13.
like to decorate themselves according to their own customs. In the Western World 14.
there is a multi-million pound cosmetics industry with vast amounts of money which 15.
being spent on advertising campaigns to persuade the men and women to buy cosmetics. 16.

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Fill each of the gaps in the following text with a suitable preposition.*

The artist's daughter Betty is painted (1)....................... photographic detail. She sits very near (2)....................... the surface (3)....................... the picture, as (4)....................... a close-up camera shot. The painting could not really be called a portrait (5)....................... Betty, however, as it teaches us very little (6)....................... her. Richter has chosen to paint his daughter as she turns away; her face is invisible. Instead he has concentrated (7)....................... the red, white and pink patterns (8)....................... her jacket and dress, and her hair gathered (9)....................... the back (10)....................... her head. Richter has undermined accepted notions (11)....................... painting and representation, giving us a painting that literally turns its back (12)....................... convention. Continually discovering new ways (13)....................... expression, Richter's work is extremely diverse. The wall (14)....................... the background (15)....................... this painting resembles some of the very abstract works that Richter creates. These monochrome, thickly painted canvases evoke sadness and despair and were executed (16)....................... response (17)....................... the war.

B. *Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms.*

1. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) .... everyone that he (see)........................... a mermaid.
2. I was terribly disappointed (discover)..................... that he (lie)....................to me.
3. I really didn't expect (introduce)........................... to the president.
4. The sunlight (come)....................... through the window (wake)...................... me up early every morning.
5. The girl got into a lot of trouble. She (not, tell) .... a lie.
6. I appreciate (tell) .... the news.
7. The anthropologist (leave)...................the village when she (collect).............. enough data.
8. He saves £500 a year. By the time he (retire)........................... he (save)........................... £20.000.
9. The fog (come)........................... down suddenly and I suppose they(not, know)........................... which way (turn)......................... . If only they (have)........................... a map and compass with them, they (not, drown)........................... .
10. You (telephone)..........................for ages. You (not, finish)...........................?

III. READING

A. *Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.*

The Bay filled the middle distance, stretching out of sight on both sides, and one's eye naturally travelled in a great sight-seeing arc: skimming along the busy Shoreline Freeway, swerving out across the Bay via the long Esseph Bridge to the city's dramatic skyline, dark downtown skyscrapers posed against white residential hills, from which it leapt across the graceful curves of the Silver Span suspension bridge, gateway to the Pacific, to alight on the green slopes of Miranda County.

This vast panorama was agitated, even early in the morning, by every known form of transportation - ships, yachts, cars, trucks, trains, planes, helicopters and hovercraft - all in simultaneous motion, reminding Philip of the brightly illustrated cover of a children's book. It was indeed, he thought, a perfect marriage of Nature and Civilisation, this view, where one might take in at a glance the consummation of man's technological skill and the finest splendours of the natural world. The harmony he perceived in the scene was, he knew, illusory. Just out of sight to his left a cloud of smoke hung over the great military and industrial port of Ashland, and to his right the oil refineries of St Gabriel fumed into the limpid air. The Bay, which winked so prettily in the morning sun, was, people said, poisoned by industrial waste and untreated effluent.

For all that, Philip thought, almost guiltily, framed by his living-room window and seen at this distance, the view still looked very good indeed.

Morris Zapp was less entranced with his view - a vista of dank back gardens, rotting sheds and dripping laundry, huge ill-looking trees, grimy roofs, factory chimneys and church spires - but he had discarded this criterion at a very early stage of looking for accommodation in an English industrial town. You were lucky, he had quickly discovered, if you could find a place that could be kept at a temperature appropriate to human organisms, equipped with the more rudimentary amenities of civilised life, and decorated in a combination of colours and patterns that didn't make you want to vomit on sight. He had taken an apartment on the top floor of a huge old house owned by an Irish doctor and his extensive family. Dr O'Shea had converted the attic with his own hands for the use of an aged mother, and it was to the recent death of this relative, the doctor impressed upon him, that Morris owed the good fortune of finding such enviable accommodation vacant. Morris didn't see this as a selling point himself, but O'Shea seemed to think that the apartment' sentimental associations were worth at least an extra five dollars a week to an American torn from the bosom of his own family.

1. What sort of movement is suggested by the verbs used to describe the eye's progress in the first paragraph?
   A. smooth B. rapid C. interrupted D. reluctant
2. Why did Philip look 'almost guiltily' at the view?
   A. He realised its beauty was deceptive.
   B. He felt responsible for the pollution.
   C. He felt he was wasting time looking at it.
   D. He knew he had a better view than most people.
3. Which factor did Morris consider most important when choosing accommodation?
   A. a tolerable view B. a pleasant landlord
   C. a reasonable rent D. an efficient heating system
4. Dr O'Shea expected Morris to find the history of the apartment
   A. amusing. B. comforting. C. depressing. D. exciting.
5. What is Morris's attitude towards accommodation in England?
   A. He is charmed by the quaintness of the houses.
   B. He finds the contrast with America interesting.
   C. He is prepared to make the best of it.
   D. He wishes he had stayed at home.
6. Which of these statements, comparing the views from the two windows, is correct?
   A. Philip's view is more peaceful. B Philip's view is more homely.
   C Morris's view is more restricted. D Morris's view is more uplifting.

B. ***Read this article, then choose the best paragraph from A-H to fill each numbered gap. There is one extra paragraph which does not belong in any of the gap.***

A. 'Well, if you're absolutely sure,' they would say and depart reluctantly, even guiltily, as if they felt they were leaving the scene of an accident.

B. And the thing is this man looked really fit. I'm sure he jogs extravagant distances and plays squash and does all kinds of exuberantly healthful things, but I am just as sure that he drives to each of these undertakings. It's crazy. An acquaintance of ours was complaining the other day about, the difficulty of finding a place to park outside the local gymnasium. She goes there several times a week to walk on a treadmill. The gymnasium is, at most, a six-minute walk from her front door. I asked her why she didn't walk to the gym and do six minutes less on the treadmill.

C. The fact is, Americans not only don't walk anywhere, they won't walk anywhere, and woe to anyone who tries to make them, as a town here in New Hampshire called Laconia discovered to its cost. A few years ago Laconia spent $5 million pedestrianizing its town centre, to make it a pleasant shopping environment. Aesthetically it was a triumph - urban planners came from all over to coo and take photos - but commercially it was a disaster. Forced to walk one whole block from a car park, shoppers abandoned downtown Laconia for suburban malls.

D. But they always looked so upset when I said this, that I gave in and accepted the lift. I didn't have the heart to make them feel they were leaving me to my fate.

E. I had this brought home to me last summer when we were driving across Maine and stopped for coffee in one of those endless zones of shopping malls, motels, petrol stations and fast-food places that sprout everywhere in America these days. I noticed there was a bookshop across the street, so I decided to skip coffee and pop over. I needed a particular book and anyway I figured this would give my wife a chance to spend some important private quality time with four restive, overheated children.

F. I was astounded (I recall asking them jokingly if they used a light aircraft to get to the supermarket, which simply drew blank looks and the mental scratching of my name from all future invitation lists), but I have since come to realize that there was nothing especially odd in their driving less than a couple of hundred feet to visit us. Nobody walks anywhere in America nowadays.

G. 'But I'm going your way,' they would insist when I politely declined. 'Really, it's no bother.'

H. One of the things we wanted when we moved to America was to live in a town within walking distance of shops. Hanover, where we settled, is a small, typical New England college town, pleasant, sedate and compact. It has a broad green, an old-fashioned Main Street, nice college buildings with big lawns, and leafy residential streets. It is, in short, an agreeable, easy place to stroll. Nearly everyone in town is within a level five-minute walk of the shops, and yet as far as I can tell virtually no one does.

WHY NO ONE WALKS

I'll tell you this, but you have to promise that it will get no further. Not long after we moved here we had the people next door_round for dinner and - I swear this is true - they drove.

(1)...

A researcher at the University of California at Berkeley recently made a study of the nation's walking habits and concluded that 85 per cent of people in the United States are 'essentially' sedentary and 35 per cent are 'totally' sedentary. The average American walks less than 75 miles a year - about 1.4 miles a week, barely 350 yards a day. I'm no stranger to sloth myself, but that's appallingly little. I rack up more mileage than that just looking for the channel changer.

(2)...

I walk to town nearly every day when I am at home. I go to the post office or library or the local bookshop. and sometimes, if I am feeling particularly debonair, I stop at Rosey Jekes Cafe for a cappuccino. Every few weeks or so I call in at the barbershop and let one of the guys there do something rash and lively with my hair. All this is a big part of my life and I wouldn't dream of doing it other than on foot. People have got used to this curious and eccentric behaviour now, but several times in the early days passing neighbours would slow by the kerb and ask if I wanted a lift.

(3)..

'Honestly, I enjoy walking.'

(4)..

People have become so habituated to using the car for everything that it would never occur to them to unfurl their legs and see what they can do. Sometimes it's almost ludicrous. The other day I was in a little nearby town called Etna waiting to bring home one of my children from a piano lesson when a car stopped outside the local post office and a man about my age popped out and dashed inside (and left the motor running - something else that exercises me inordinately). He was inside for about three or four minutes, then came out, got in the car and drove exactly 16 feet (I had nothing better to do so I paced it off) to the general store next door, and popped in again, engine still running.

(5)..

She looked at me as if I were tragically simple-minded and said. 'But I have a programme for the treadmill. It records my distance and speed, and I can adjust it for degree of difficulty.' It had not occurred to me how thoughtlessly deficient nature is in this regard.

According to a concerned and faintly horrified recent editorial in the Boston Globe, the United States spends less than 1 per cent of its $25 billion-a-year roads budget on facilities for pedestrians. Actually, I'm surprised it's that much. Go to almost any suburb developed in the last thirty years - and there are thousands to choose from - and you will not find a pavement anywhere. Often you won't find a single pedestrian-crossing. I am not exaggerating.

(6)..

Although the bookshop was no more than 50 or 60 feet away, I discovered that there was no way to get there on foot. There was a traffic crossing for cars, but no provision for pedestrians and no way to cross without dodging through three lanes of swiftly turning traffic. I had to get in the car and drive across.

At the time it seemed ridiculous and exasperating, but afterwards I realized that I was probably the only person ever even to have entertained the notion of negotiating that intersection on foot.

(7)..

In 1994 Laconia dug up its pretty brick paving, took away the benches and tubs of geraniums and decorative trees, and put the street back to the way it had been in the first place. Now people can park right in front of the shops again and downtown Laconia thrives anew. And if that isn't sad, I don't know what is.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. *Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.*

THE BEGINNINGS OF FLIGHT

The story of man's mastery of the air is almost as old as man himself, a puzzle in which the essential clues were not found until a very late stage. However, to (1)......................... this we must first go back to the time when primitive man (2) .... his food, and only birds and insects flew. We cannot know with any certainty when man first deliberately shaped weapons for throwing, but that (3).........................of conscious design marked the first step on a road that (4) .... from the spear and the arrow to the aeroplane and the giant rocket of the present (5) .... It would seem, in fact, that this (6) .... to throw things is one of the most primitive and deep-seated of our instincts, (7) .... in childhood and persisting into old age. The more mature ambition to throw things swiftly and accurately, which is the origin of most (8)......................... games, probably has its roots in the ages when the possession of a (9)......................... weapon and the ability to throw it with force and accuracy (10)......................... the difference between eating and starving.

It is significant that such weapons were (11) .... and brought to their (12) .... form at an early stage in history. If we were restricted to the same (13) .... , it is doubtful if we could produce better bows and arrows than those that

(14)........................... the armies of the past. The arrow was the first true weapon capable of maintaining direction over considerable (15)........................... .It was to be centuries before man himself could fly.

1. A. value B. approve C. understand D. realize
2. A. pursued B. hunted for C. chased D. followed up
3. A. act B. deed C. action D. event
4. A. brings B. moves C. takes D. leads
5. A. instant B. day C. hour D. moment
6. A. feeling B. urge C. encouragement D. emotion
7. A. coming B. arriving C. appearing D. growing
8. A. exterior B. outside C. external D. outdoor
9. A. suitable B. fitting C. related D. chosen
10. A. involved B. meant C. told D. showed
11. A. invented B. imagined C. planned D. produced
12. A. last B. older C. latest D. final
13. A. matters B. substances C. materials D. sources
14. A. destroyed B. ruined C. spoiled D. exploded
15. A. lengths B. extents C. areas D. distances

B. *Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.*

British television is the big success story of post-war years. Little (1)........................... than a limited experiment before the war, it blossomed in (2)........................... years following 1945. (3)........................... 1955, commercial television began. Today, 90 per cent of the population have television in (4)........................... homes.

In 1960, a committee of enquiry was (5)........................... up, (6)........................... the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, to investigate the workings of broadcasting. The Pilkington Report, published in 1962, had (7)........................... to say:

'Television has been (8)........................... a mirror of society, but the metaphor, (9)........................... striking, wholly misses the major issue of the responsibility(10)........................... the broadcasting authorities. For, if we consider the first aspect of this responsibility, what is the (11)........................... to reflect? Is it to reflect the best or the worst (12)........................... us? One cannot escape the question by saying that it must do both; one must ask then (13)........................... it is to present the best and the worst with complete indifference and (14)........................... comment. Television (15) .... not, and cannot, merely reflect the moral standards of society. It must affect (16) .... either by changing or by reinforcing them.'

All broadcasting, and television (17)..........................., must be ready and anxious to experiment, to show (18)........................... new and unusual, to give a hearing (19) .... dissent. Here, broadcasting must be most willing to make mistakes; for if it does not, it will (20)........................... no discoveries.

C. *For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. This word must not be altered in any way.*

1. You'd feel better if you had a quiet holiday.
.... DO
2. With six children to look after, she's extremely busy.
.... HANDS
3. There's no point in your phoning Caroline – she's away.
.... TIME
4. What Rachel does in her spare time doesn't concern me.
.... BUSINESS
5. Only final-year students are allowed to use the main college car park
....RESTRICTED
6. The final version of the plan was quite different from the initial draft.
.... RESEMBLANCE
7. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
.... QUESTION
8. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all.
.... REFERENCE
9. We run the business together.
.... JOINT

10. Digging the garden always makes me feel hungry.
.... GIVES

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. It is said that he escaped to a neutral country.
He.. .
2. The truth only came out on the publication of the general's personal diaries.
Only when ....
3. Oil was slowly coating the edge of the shore.
The edge of the shore ....
4. In spite of the forecast it stayed fine.
Although rain... .
5. We'd prefer you not to smoke.
We'd rather ....
6. You really should be able to dress yourself by now!
It's high.. .
7. Provided your handwriting is legible the examiner will accept your answer.
So long as the examiner ....
8. You can use it as long as you like, and it won't wear out.
No matter.. .
9. If the work is finished by lunchtime you can go home.
Get.. .
10. Although Judy was severely disabled she participated in many sports.
Despite her.. .

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (from 300 to 350 words) about the following topic:

"When people succeed, it is because of hard work. Luck has nothing to do with success." Do you agree or disagree with the quotation above? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your position.

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. VOCABULARY

A. *Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.*

1. He bought that house, ... that he would inherit money under his uncle's will.
A. considering B. assuming C. estimating D. accounting
2. The postal services were .... for several weeks by the strike.
A. disrupted B. perturbed C. disarrayed D. deranged
3. I wished that I could cry but, because of my upbringing I was too........................ .
A. shy B. inhibited C. rigid D. prevented
4. Since the child had no proper excuse for missing school, her absence should be treated as ....
A. desertion B. neglect C. abstention D. truancy
5. All visitors are requested to .... with the regulations.
A. agree B. comply C. assent D. consent
6. This is a most peculiar letter. What do you .... of it?
A. gather B. make C. get D. feel
7. Now that we've identified the problem, we must decide on an appropriate course of ....
A. action B. progress C. solution D. development
8. He was blinded by the .... of the approaching car's headlights.
A. glare B. gleam C. glow D. flare
9. Mary gives one account of the conversation, and Fred another; it's difficult to .... the two versions.
A. reconcile B. identify C. adjust D. coincide
10. His reputation has been greatly .... by the success of his new book.
A. expanded B. enhanced C. enlarged D. heightened.

11. If this animal had escaped from its cage it could .... have killed or maimed several people.
A. equally B. both C. well D. severely

12. Time was running out, so the committee had to make a .... decision.
A. brief B. snap C. sharp D. curt

13. Because of an unfortunate...................... your order was not despatched by the date requested.
A. hindrance B. oversight C. negligence D .transgression

14. Motorists .... of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A. convicted B. arrested C. charged D. judged

15. If you walk along this lane you will see the signpost .... to the beach.
A. pointing B. showing C. directing D. indicating

16. She didn't .... doing the ironing, as she hadn't wanted to go out anyway.
A. object B. matter C. care for D. mind

17. The decision was .... to a later meeting.
A. cancelled B. arranged C. deferred D. delayed

18. Tempers began to .... as the lorries forced their way through the picket lines.
A. break B. fray C. grate D. fire

19. The old ship will be towed into harbour and ....
A. broken up B. broken down C. broken in D. broken off

20. Making private calls on the office phone is severely .... on in our department.
A. frowned B. criticised C. regarded D. objected

B. *Complete the sentences with one of the words in the box.*

metal; fiber; quickly; sank; exorcists; company; telescope; begun; thought; diplomatic

1. In 1970, the Canadian scientist George Kell proved that warm water freezes more ....than cold water.

2. The rebuilding of the Inca capital Cuzco was .... in the 1460s.
3. Only through .... means can a formal agreement be reached.
4. People have been summoning .... with increasing frequency over the last three years.
5. The film processing .... has devised a means of developing the 62-year-old film that might solve the mystery.
6. Platinum is a rare and valuable ...., white in color, and next to silver and gold, the easiest to shape.
7. A great deal of .... has to go into the designing of a concert hall.
8. The healthful properties of .... have been known for years.
9. The vessel that .... may have been carrying the gold and jewels from the dowry of Catherine of Aragon.
10. Galileo built his first .... in 1609.

C. *Read the following text. In each numbered line where is a word or phrase used wrongly. Find them and correct them.*

THE BOSS FROM HELL

Before I went for my interview for the job with Cramer and Blake
Services, I talked to a few people and found out some informations 1.
about the company. This strategy worked very effective as it gave the 2.
impression that I was keen and committal and I was offered the job 3.
by the personnel manager in the spot. 4.
I was very delighted at first, but I soon discovered that my new 5.
boss, Tom, worked totally hard, spending all his time in the office and 6.
never leaving before 8 p.m. He expected the same grade of commitment 7.
from his employees - the workload he expected every and each one of us 8.
to carry was deeply unreasonable. He accused anyone who didn't work 9.
overtime regularly of not making their fair share and letting the team down. 10.
I decided to put up to the situation without complaining for a while 11.
but lastly I fell I had to confront Tom. I told him I wasn't prepared to 12.
work so hard for such a low salary. Tom said that I had large potential 13.

and could easily get to the top if I was prepared to have an effort. 14.
However, he thoroughly refused to reduce my workload and so in the 15.
end I decided to hand out my resignation. 16.
Just a week later I got another job in Cramer and Blake's main 17.
competitors. Now I'm earning twice as high as my old boss, and my 18.
job's twice as interesting. I work exactly as long hours – but I'm glad I 19.
moved. I haven't got to the top yet – but I'm far on the way! 20.

II. GRAMMAR

A. *Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list. Some are used more than one.*

after; at; in front of; before; next to; below; beside; on; on top of; besides; by; during; opposite; over; to; for; from; in; under; with; into

1. There's a free seat.................... me here – sit .... me and keep me company.
2. The temperature .... the South Pole .... winter is usually .... 50 degrees .... zero.
3. The Mona Lisa, which is.................... the Louvre .... Paris, was painted well .... 400 years ago.
4. Would you prefer to go .... car, ... the bus or ....foot?
5. The Odeon is directly.................... the bus station, a few metres.................... the square. If you're approaching it .... the west, turn .... the left when you see the university .... your right.
6. 'Try to arrive....................time.................... future,' he said to me .... a whisper.
7. I couldn't see very well because someone.................... a big hat was sitting.................... me....................the cinema, and I couldn't hear the soundtrack because some people were talking .... loud voices .... the film.
8. .... painting lovely pictures she's very good .... sculpture.
9. G comes ....F .... the alphabet, and.................... H.
10. She was working.................... the painting .... five weeks .... the spring.
11. Instead of keeping his money .... the bank he hides it .... the carpet. He keeps his small change .... a biscuit tin .... the wardrobe.
12. When they walked .... the room hand .... hand, they saw her sitting .... an armchair .... the window .... a big smile .... her face.

B. *Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable words from the list below, changing the form of the verb as necessary.*

accept, ask, bear, cancel, change, collect, draw, hold, lead, lend, lift, lose,

offer, open, pay, place, raise, raise, reach, resist, run, strike, supply, throw

1. Can I .... you a favour? I'd like you to.......................... me a hand with .... this heavy package.
2. If you want to .... a bank account, they may ask you to.......................... references.
3. I'd like to.......................... the order which I .... last week – I've .... my mind about wanting it.
4. Always .... careful attention to what the interviewer says. You should answer clearly but there's no need to .... your voice above the normal level. Don't reply too quickly: give yourself time to .... your thoughts.
5. When he .... me the chocolates, I couldn't .... the temptation to .... them even though I was trying to.......................... weight.

6. Although she .... a very busy life, ... her own business, she tries to .... a balance between the demands of her work and her private life.
7. She tried to .... light on the situation by .... our attention to the fact that we would have to .... the costs of the scheme.
8. No one .... any objection when we .... the decision to .... the next meeting on Sunday.

III. READING

A. *Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.*

It was the Scott family, with their polite codes of behaviour and their nice social distinctions, that set the tone for Paul's childhood. His mother, who came from south London, enthusiastically endorsed the outlook and values that went with her husband's sort of person. Frances Scott was a woman of powerful poetic imagination and driving will. All her life she consoled herself for reality's shortcomings with rich and extravagant dreams. She had written unpublished novels herself as a girl, working in a cupboard by candlelight. The night before her wedding in 1916 she said she read them all through and burned them. Her elder son, Peter, who was two years older than Paul, took after no-one in particular. But Paul had her own strong, distinctive family nose, and with it she passed on her creative energy and a burning sense of what he might do in the future. He had been a ten months' baby: she said she had carried him an extra month in the womb to allow time for his remarkable brain to develop. She had resented her pregnancy and had in any case hoped for a girl. But Paul was a prodigy in her eyes from birth. He walked and talked before he was one, and, according to his mother, who could never have enough of his achievements, he came pretty close to writing his first poem too. She had unheard-of ambitions for him; he grew up under the spell of his mother's imagination, and the spur of her great expectation. He was to fulfil her promise, redeem the hopes of her girlhood, make good the disappointments of a life that had never quite come up to scratch.

Paul always insisted that he had a perfectly ordinary childhood, comfortable, happy and protected. He and his brother were the only children in a family heavily weighted towards the other end of the age scale. Their father had himself been the only boy in a household of women, petted and made much of by six sisters, none of whom ever married. Peter and Paul grew up in a circle of elderly maiden aunts, and Paul in particular energetically returned their interest. He was an enchanting infant, comical, astute and precocious. His sayings were treasured, his doings marvelled over, his jokes passed round the whole family. He seems to have been, even as a very small child, sharply aware of other people and unusually receptive. The earliest symptom he diagnosed in himself as a writer was an intense curiosity: he said it could prove dangerous later, but in childhood it meant that he gave as much as he got from the fond, admiring female relations bending over his cot.

All his life he remained an exceptional listener. People to whom he gave his full attention agree that there was nothing to match it. He listened with a sympathetic concentration that was irresistible, and the first voice he listened to was his mother's. He must have heard her building dream-castles for him to inhabit almost before he could understand what she was saying; and as soon as he could stagger to his feet, he brought her offerings in return - a toy boat with a bead in the bottom or a ring case with a coin lodged in its slot. Already he knew how to please her, and perhaps already he could hear, beneath her challenging, confident voice, another message, equally insistent but harsher and more plaintive. Paul's mother seldom talked about her past, except sometimes to recolour and recast it in a more satisfactory form. How much she told Paul, and how much he guessed, is impossible to say. But there can be no doubt that, for all the bold front she put on in public, Frances Scott was the forerunner of a line of lonely, vulnerable, insecure wives in his books, women whose energies found no outlet and whose talents ran slowly to waste.

1. When Frances married into the Scott family, she
   A. considered them limited in their views.
   B. resented the restrictions imposed on her.

C. was happy to accept their standards.
D. was pleased at their reaction to her talent.

2. As a married woman, how did Frances Scott come to terms with the realities of life?
A. She retreated into her imagination.
B. She indulged in fantasies about her social status.
C. She drove her children to succeed.
D. She developed her literary talents.

3. Being pregnant for the second time seemed to make Frances
A. formulate unrealistic plans.
B. want to spend time with Peter.
C. worry about Peter's reaction.
D. wish her family had been limited to one child.

4. When Paul was a young child, his mother
A. thought he was handsome.
B. exaggerated his abilities.
C. encouraged his literary gifts.
D. concealed her disappointment at having another son.

5. What was Paul's reaction to the attention he received from his aunts?
A. He would have preferred to have been left alone.
B. He treated it with indifference.
C. He responded enthusiastically.
D. He wished he received as much as his brother.

6. What aspect of his mother's experience later influenced Paul's writing?
A. the urge to invent stories
B. the need to develop strength of character
C. the ability to play a particular role in public
D. the frustration that comes with undeveloped talents

B. For this exercise, you must choose which of the paragraphs A-G fit into the numbered gaps in the following article. There is one extra paragraph, which does not fit in any of the gaps.

A. A water filter can remove some of the undesirable tastes, but make sure it is regularly serviced, otherwise you will be contaminating your water by passing it through an unclean filter. Bottled water is handy to carry around with you, to give to your child to take to school or to have sitting on your desk - all good ways of reminding you to drink a glass an hour. You can make water more interesting by adding shavings of fresh ginger, slices or squeezes of fresh lemon or lime, a few drops of orange-blossom water or a dash of elderflower or lime cordial.

B. An adult's body is made up of about 65 per cent water, and this has to be topped up to keep it healthy, flexible and young-looking. We need water to keep the body flushing waste products, maintain healthy skin, hair and organs, produce digestive enzymes, regulate our temperature (cooling by evaporation through the skin) and aid uptake of essential nutrients such as vitamins, minerals and natural sugars.

C. For people who have a poor appetite, or who need to put on weight or maximise their calorie intake, it is important not to drink large amounts of water at meal times. Water itself does not disturb digestion, but if you fill yourself up with fluid, you'll have less room for food.

D. I recently discovered when advising a high-altitude level climber (Mount Everest, K2, etc.) that checking the colour of urine can be a life-saving exercise. Urine should be pale in colour, and you should go to the 100 regularly throughout the day. If urine is dark, you are not drinking enough water - which can quickly lead to death if you're 24,000ft above sea level. If you think two litres of water is a lot, imagine having to drink eight to 10 - the average daily fluid requirement for high-altitude climbers!

E. We lose-water mainly through our kidneys and skin (the skin's inner layer, dermis, is made up of 70 per cent water and acts as a natural reservoir). We also lose a lot of water when we suffer sickness, diarrhoea or any infection that causes fever. Now that the majority of us live in centrally heated houses and work in offices with heating and air conditioning, we lose more water through our skin than people did in the past. Our diets now also contain higher levels of salt, additives and sugars, all of which place extra strain on the body's water reserves.

F. Many people wonder why doctors and medical people make so much fuss about water, but the reason is clear: water is good for you. And the more you drink the better it is for your health. Most people drink far less than they should and they are not aware of this.

G. Whether you get your water from a tap or a bottle is up to you. Mineral and spring water are ground waters, which means they landed as rain, seeped through rocks and collected in underground pools. When this water reaches the surface, it can be bottled and labelled as spring water. 'Natural mineral water' is more rigidly defined and is better regulated; it has to come from a source which is naturally protected, of a constant composition and free from pollution. A small amount of water can be found to be naturally sparkling, but most sparkling water has had carbon dioxide pumped into it. This poses no threat to health.

* * *

TAKING THE WATERS

While we can survive for some time without food, we can only live for a few days without water. A persistently dehydrated body can lead to lethargy, poor skin, high cholesterol levels, urinary-tract infections such as cystitis and bowel problems such as constipation.

(1)..

Even high blood fat (cholesterol and triglycerides) levels can be aggravated by lack of water; without it, fibre (found in whole grains, pulses, oats, fruits and vegetables) cannot swell and stimulate the body to produce High Density Lipoprotein, aka 'good cholesterol'. HDL picks up Low Density Lipoprotein – 'bad cholesterol' and takes it to the gut, where it is excreted.

(2)..

Most adults should drink two or three litres (about four or five pints) of water every day. Those who exercise, and pregnant women, need even more. Exercise causes the body to lose fluid, which can lead to overheating, dizziness and tiredness. During pregnancy, the fluid requirement increases to nourish the foetus, while breastfeeding mums need extra fluid to produce milk. Children can lose a lot of water through their skin, because they're generally more active. Urine is one of the best guides to the adequacy of fluid intake.

(3)..

When you boost your water intake, you will find yourself using the loo more frequently, but your body will soon adapt. If you have other symptoms - a need to pass urine excessively, blood in urine, pain or extreme itchiness or discomfort - it may mean that you have a urine infection, which will need medical attention.

(4)..

With digestive disorders such as a hiatus hernia or oesophagitis (inflammation of the oesophagus), having too much liquid can cause the stomach contents to leak up into the oesophagus, irritate the oesophagus walls and bring on heartburn. To avoid this, take only small sips with your meal to refresh your palate, but make up your fluid requirement between meals.

(5)..

Some people find bottled water unnecessary and uneconomical. A litre of tap water costs 0.06 pence, approximately – that's up to a thousand times cheaper than bottled water. There is also the cost to the environment (plastics for packaging and energy for transport). If the taste puts you off tap water, your water supplier will be able to test for contamination (which can occur in old pipes, for example) or bacterial overgrowth. Water companies now have a legal duty to meet safety standards and are 'committed to improvements in the palatability of water, particularly taste and clarity', according to Water UK.

(6)..

Also, it doesn't have to be served cold - there are many fruit and herbal teas and tisanes on the market; you could even make your own using fresh mint, or root ginger with lemon and honey. Remember that water that contains caffeine - from coffee, tea, colas or hot chocolate - does not count towards your daily two - to three - litre intake because caffeine is dehydrating. Enjoy two or three cups (the daily recommendation), but then take care to keep up necessary levels of pure water - your best liquid asset.

IV. USE OF ENGLISH

A. *Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.*

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being (1)........................... away and have to be regularly (2) ....

First much of the sand for beaches (3)........................... from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To (4) .... them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (5)..........................., crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would (6)........................... feed them.

Beaches are also (7)........................... with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and (8)........................... built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (9)........................... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the (10)........................... of the Aswan Dam has (11)........................... the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal (12)........................... . That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of (13) .... as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (14)........................... this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (15)........................... . This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

1. A. thrown B. rubbed C. washed D. cleaned
2. A. removed B. replaced C. rebuilt D. redrawn
3. A. collects B. forms C. falls D. comes
4. A. protect B. prepare C. surround D. cover
5. A. sooner B. longer C. further D. later
6. A. normally B. often C. sometimes D. occasionally
7. A. presented B. given C. filled D. supplied
8. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
9. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
10. A. designing B. engineering C. building D. forming
11. A. kept B. trapped C. sealed D. solidified
12. A. beaches B. resorts C. areas D. parts
13. A. growing B. shrinking C. swelling D. reducing
14. A. tops B. faces C features D. hangings
15. A. bounce B. jump C. splash D. ripple

B. *Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word.*

THE LONG JOURNEY HOME

So you think you have one of the most evil commuting journeys known to mankind? You travel for an hour, maybe an hour and a half, to work. You change trains, you fight (1) .... crowds, down tunnels and up escalators and you (2)........................... at work crumpled and sweaty and wrung out (3) .... face the day.

Well, it (4) .... be a whole lot worse. (5)........................... a passing thought for Tadao Masuda. At (6)........................... glance he does not particularly (7) .... out in the crowds of blue-suited office workers who swarm into central Tokyo from the suburbs (8) .... morning. Not, that is, (9)........................... you learn that not only (10) .... he travel for three and a quarter hours to get to work but he then spends another three and a quarter hours travelling home again.

"Well, I can't (11) .... that I actually enjoy my commuting, (12) .... then again I don't feel it is time (13)............................," he says. "People who go out drinking after work or just sleep later in the morning are using their time (14)............................ constructively than me. It (15) .... me the chance to have private time for my own thoughts, with (16)............................ interruptions. Also, coming home in the evenings, I find that (17) .... many problems there were at work during the day, I have always forgotten (18) .... by the time I get home. It's my way of getting (19) .... of stress. In fact, to (20) .... you the truth, I regard myself as rather a lucky man."

C. *For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. This word must not be altered in any way.*

1. I really don't know what you're talking about.
....FAINTEST
2. Les is to blame for the problems that he's facing.
....MAKING
3. The main focus of the plot is the adventures of two teenagers.
.... CENTRED
4. He makes sure that he isn't associated with policies he disagrees with.
....DISTANCES
5. Could you watch my bag while I'm away, please?
....EYE
6. I am constantly amused by Rosemary's ridiculous ideas.
....SOURCE
7. There was loud applause as he left the stage.
.... ACCOMPANIMENT
8. Mike is never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager.
....SHRINKS
9. We agreed that each of us would do the washing-up on alternate days.
....TURNS
10. Don't tell the boss anything about this.
....BREATHE

D. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

1. Their dog was so fierce that nobody would visit them.
They had.. .
2. That dress has only the slightest mark on it.
I can barely ....
3. He insisted on a full apology.
Nothing but ....
4. He remembered, and so did she.
He didn't ....
5. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.
The moment ....
6. The doctor advised me to rest.
The doctor suggested ....
7. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.
Only after a ....
8. Their teacher is making them study hard.
They are.. ....
9. They were just as good as we had expected.
They certainly lived ....
10. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
Much.. ....

V. COMPOSITION

Write a composition (from 300 to 320 words) about the following topic:

Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.

ĐÁP ÁN

PHẦN I
LÝ THUYẾT

I. IDIOMS (THÀNH NGỮ)

A. Bài tập trắc nghiệm

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C
8. B 9. C 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. B
15. C 16. C 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. A 21. C
22. A 23.D 24. B 25. C 26. C 27. A 28. D
29. B 30. D 31. B 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. B
36. B 37. C 38. D 39. D 40. B 41. A 42. C
43. D 44. B

B. Bài tập viết lại câu

1. She was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off her.
2. Winning that prize has gone to his head.
3. When he was a child he loved taking things to pieces - to see how they worked.
4. I do wish you'd stop biting your nails, Brian! It really gets on my nerves.
5. English people in general don't like making a fuss in public.
6. Could you keep an eye on my handbag for me while I go to the toilet?
7. She's not really upset; she's only putting on an act.
8. We're moving to Bristol next week but we promise to keep in touch.
9. You put your foot in it when you asked him where his wife was. Didn't you realise she was dead?
10. I hate the winter - it really gets me down.
11. It was hard to keep a straight face when she started to sing.
12. Many husbands often take their wives for granted; and vice-versa.
13. I happen to know the manager of the firm you've applied to for a job. I can put in a good word for you, if you like.
14. "All this took place a long, long time ago," said the history teacher to the class.
15. Many people nowadays find it increasingly difficult to make (both) ends meet.
16. Give me a ring if you feel like going out for a meal one day next week.
17. That wasn't what I meant at all ! You've got hold of the wrong end of the stick as usual!
18. We can take our time; the play doesn't start until 7.30.
19. The fact that the President had been a drug addict didn't come to light until several years after his death.
20. I may not come first in the race, but I'll do my best not to come last.
21. My husband has football on the brain; it's the only thing he thinks about.
22. We're organising a going-away party for Sue on Saturday. But keep it quiet as it's supposed to be a surprise.
23. If things go wrong, James, whatever you do, don't lose your head.
24. More than 1,000 runners took part in this year's Manchester marathon.
25. The way he took everything she did for granted really put her back up.
26. The personnel officer gave (him) her word that she wouldn't tell anyone that he had been in prison.
27. We'd get the job finished much quicker if everyone pulled his/her weight.
28. If you don't like the idea then just say so. I believe you should call a spade a spade.
29. My father's going to go up the wall when he finds out that I've lost the car keys.
30. Don't take any notice of what he says; he's only trying to annoy you.

C. Các từ láy (Alliterative Expressions)

1. rat race
2. brickbat
3. chit-chat
4. ship-shape
5. mish-mash
6. wishy-washy
7. pitter-patter
8.zigzag
9. sob-story
10. creepy-crawly
11. sing-song
12. Flip-flops
13. weight-watcher
14. hot-head
15. tittle-tattle
16. riff-raff
17. tell-tale
18. topsy-turvy

D. Các thành ngữ sử dụng các từ chỉ động vật

1. bookworm
2. dog-collar
3. puppy fat
4. wolf in sheep's clothing
5. wolf-whistles
6. dog's life
7. stag party
8. underdog
9. wild-goose chase
10. dog-eared
11. fly on the wall
12. bird's-eye view
13. cat's eyes
14. guinea pig
15. frog in my throat
16. pigeon-holes
17. ram
18. monkey
19. badgered
20. hounded
21. ducked
22. worm
23. fox
24. dogged

E. Các thành ngữ có sử dụng các từ chỉ màu sắc và thức ăn

1. in black and white
2. to catch someone red-handed
3. red tape
4. to have green fingers
5. a black sheep
6. green with envy
7. once in a blue moon
8. in the red
9. out of the blue
10. red-carpet treatment
11. a white-collar job

20. peanuts
21. a vegetable
22. no picnic
23. the cream
24. the salt of the earth
25. full of beans
26. sour grapes
27. nuts
28. cup of tea
29. a piece of cake
30. cucumber

12. a green belt
13. to see red
14. a white lie
15. blue-eyed boy
16. rose-coloured spectacles
17. a red herring
18. a butter-fingers
19. in a jam

31. beetroot
32. toast
33. pancake
34. two peas in a pod
35. hot potato
36. hot cakes
37. sardines
38. water

II. PHRASAL VERBS (NGỮ ĐỘNG TỪ)

a.

1. I don't think this record will ever catch on.
2. A police car has just drawn up outside.
3. Karen got off with a warning.
4. What are you getting at?
5. Graham broke off to deal with a customer.
6. I have to leave early because something has come up/cropped up.
7. John doesn't feel up to going out.
8. You can count on Susan for help.
9. How are you getting on in your new Job?
10. Because it was late, I ended up walking home.
11. Ted's illness was brought on by overwork.
12. Carol has trouble getting her ideas across.
13. We are having the bedroom done up.
14. How exactly did this situation come about?
15. Jack's prediction was borne out by what happened.
16. This could be a vital clue so you should follow it up.
17. Let's get down to business.
18. It was a simple trick, but the teacher fell for it.
19. Margaret came in for most of the blame.
20. Our lawyers are drawing up the agreement at the moment
21. You have gone back on your word.
22. I can't put up with your constant complaining.
23. The box gave off a faint smell of fish.
24. I couldn't pin Julie down to a definite answer.
25. I think my boss has it in for me.
26. The holiday didn't live up to our expectations.
27. Martin promised to babysit but let me down.
28. We don't hold out much hope for the missing climbers.
29. Razacream foam makes for a smoother shave.
30. You're having me on!
31. It was a risky robbery but the thieves pulled it off
32. In the end my strength just gave out.
33. Eventually I had it out with my boss.
34. Is there enough juice to go round?
35. Have you decided to go in for the poster competition?
36. Don't worry. I won't let on to anyone.
37. The smell of drains put me off my breakfast.
38. Alan is a strange person. I can't make him out.
39. I have to win the race if I am to live up to my reputation.
40. Pauline hasn't been let in on the secret.

b.

1. carried 2. down 3. come 4. add 5. get
6. comes 7. asking 8. dropping 9. bring
10. follow 11. playing 12. grow 13. laid
14. picking 15. put 16. gave 17. made
18. go 19. make 20. look
21. upon a solution
22. across her point of 23. upon as
24. through with it 25. make up for
26. pack it 27. hit it 28. owned up 29. let him in
30. puts herself out 31. worked out
32. set in 33. Stick up 34. stand up
35. deal with 36. take it out 37. tried it 38. see off
39. stand 40. turn

c.

1. We've come up against a rather nasty problem.
2. I didn't expect to be doing so much work.
3. Let's get this job over with as soon as possible.
4. Brenda has fallen out with her next- door neighbour.
5. I broke down when I heard the bad news.
6. Jean brought the others round to her point of view.
7. I'll get round to the ironing in the end.
8. Our holiday fell through.
9. Sally came up with the best solution.
10. Soon it will be lunch time.
11. Gerry has put in for the job of financial director.
12. Our teacher held Sophia up as an example of a good student.
13. I don't really go in for sports.
14. Anne paid Terry back for being rude to her.
15. We can put you up for a week.
16. Sally was let off with a warning because it was her first offence.
17. Sue pointed out the flaw in the plan.
18. The plain clothes policeman was given away by his boots.
19. Jill's success can be put down to hard work.
20. Brenda never puts her self out for anyone.
21. Brian does a very good imitation of the French teacher.
22. Tina realised at once what Peter was planning to do.
23. The effect of these pills only lasts three hours.
24. She had a strange expression on her face.
25. Harry swore that he would not go back on his promise.
26. This document gives details of the terms of the agreement.
27. I am only just beginning to realise the full truth.

28. Sally didn't accept Philip's marriage proposal.
29 Sue persuaded me to act in this play.
30. Tony took my place at the meeting.

d.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B

III. INVERSIONS (ĐẢO NGỮ)

a.

1. Hardly/Scarcely 2. Under no circumstances 3. Little did
4. Never/ rarely had 5. Were you 6. do
7. Never had/have 8. Not only did 9. Under no circumstances
10. No sooner had 11. you need 12. the plane to have crashed
13. I studied 14. you be in 15. she seen a doctor
16. you to ask me to marry 17. you feel hungry
18. we to offer her the 19. the government taken 20. he have got.

b.

1. Not until the office phoned me did I find out about the meeting.
2. Only later were all the facts made public.
3. Had I realised what would happen, I wouldn't have accepted the job.
4. Such was the response to our appeal that we had to take on more staff.
5. Not only did Harry break his leg, but he also injured his shoulder.
6. Little did the police suspect that the judge was the murderer.
7. Should you see Helen, could you ask her to call me?
8. In no way can the bus driver be blamed for the accident.
9. So heavy was the snowfall that all the trains had to be cancelled.
10. Were the government to raise interest rates they would lose the election.
11. No sooner had I got into the bath than someone knocked on the door.
12. Such was the uncertainty that the financial markets remained closed.
13. Seldom is there so much rain in March.
14. Only when your identity has been checked will you be allowed in.
15. Hardly had the play started when there was a power failure.
16. Rarely has the Prime Minister made so inept a speech.
17. Scarcely had we arrived home when the police called.
18. On no account are press photographers allowed to take photographs backstage.
19. Never before has so much money been spent to so little purpose!
20. Barely had the trial proceedings begun when the judge was taken ill.

c.

1. inappropriate → too formal in everyday conversation
4. inappropriate → too formal when talking to a child
5.inappropriate → too formal when talking to a friend about this topic
8. inappropriate → too formal for everyday speech

d.

1. had the plane taken off, when 2. does she know
3. had the train left 4. we turned
5. did I know 6. the temperature fall
7. had he begun 8. I to be disturbed

9. a pupil at / a student from 10. does the company

e.

1. If Smith were to resign, I might stand a chance of getting his job.
2. The demand for tickets was so great that people queued night and day.
3. Under no circumstances is the money to be paid.
4. Not until three days had passed did we arrive at the first oasis/ It was not until three days later that we arrived at the first oasis.
5. Soon after had the ship left port, a violent storm developed.
6. If they had carried a compass they would have discovered land sooner.
7. Brenda had no idea what she was letting herself in for.
8. Only when I stopped did I realise that something was wrong.
9. At no time did the accused express regret for what he had done.
10. The runners were too exhausted to finish the race.

IV. PREPOSITIONS (GIỚI TỪ)

A. Prepositions after adjectives (Giới từ sau tính từ)

1. capable of 2. bad at 3. inspired by 4. adequate for
5. addicted to 6. jealous of 7. disqualified from 8. expert at
9. involved in 10. aware of 11. distracted by 12. full of
13. notorious for 14. angry with 15. sympathetic to 16. eligible for
17. clever with 18. sensitive to 19. envious of 20. quick at
21. accompanied by 22. deep in 23. famous for 24. peculiar to
25. allergic to 26. surprised at 27. ahead of 28. faced with
29. fortunate in 30. descended from 31. exempt from 32. worthy of

B. Prepositions after verbs (Giới từ sau động từ)

1. hear about 2. vote against 3. arrived at
4. distinguish between 5. pray for 6. died from
7. suffered from 8. experiment on/with
9. losing at 10. complained to 11. corresponds to
12. belongs to 13. rhymes with 14. knocking at
15. apologised to 16. leave/are leaving for

C. Prepositions after nouns (Giới từ sau danh từ)

1. choice between 2. opposite of 3. campaign against
4. objection to 5. trouble with 6. excuse for
7. knowledge of 8. freedom from 9. control over
10. cruelty to 11. strain on 12. fall in
13. genius at 14. basis for 15. grudge against 16. news to

* * *

PHẦN II
PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. A	19. D	20. A

B.

1. regularity 2. justice 3. mathematicians 4. repeatedly
5. unravel 6. breakthroughs 7. meteorology 8. spectacular
9. awesome 10. disclose

C.

1. Mark 2. Thesaurus' 3. its 4. √
5. doctor, a 6. editor, who 7. London's 8. chessboard.
9. retired, he 10. √ 11. (the word 12. 'thesaurus'
13. Roget's 14. √ 15. and without

II. Grammar

A.

1. by 2. of 3. for 4. to 5. by 6. on 7. for 8. to 9. of 10. on

B.

1. was 2. had gone 3. had cleared 4. were looking
5. was 6. fell 7. started 8. was
9. had heard 10. looked 11. was moving 12. raced
13. turned 14. could 15. was 16. saw
17. had snowed 18. was 19. had walked 20. was looking

III. Reading

A.

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B

B.

1. E 2. C 3. H 4. B 5. G 6. A 7. D

IV. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A
9. D 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. C

B.

1. forward 2. number 3. have
4. may/might/could 5. meet/fulfil/satisfy 6. occupation/activity
7. grow/cultivate 8. consideration/account 9. that
10. spent 11. likely/expected/bound/sure 12. so
13. for 14. built/ located/situated 15. best
16. of 17. present 18. in/ by

C.

1. The accident victim was finding it increasingly difficult to breathe.
2. She was speaking with her tongue in her cheek.
3. You are bound to lose if you play him at chess.
4. There is no comparison between chalk and cheese.
5. I wish she hadn't died so young.
6. Nobody lifted a finger to help me.
7. We decided on the spur of the moment to go away for the weekend.
8. I'm nowhere near as/so practical as you are.
9. He admitted the truth in my presence.
10. He is unlikely to put the plan into practice.
It is unlikely that he will put the plan into practice.

D.

1. The president is said to have wanted to be a film star.
2. Should there be a fire, please do not use the lift.
3. He can't have been found in that jungle.
4. What I am very much looking forward to is seeing my great grandson for the first time.
5. Only by operating immediately can we save your eyesight.
6. If he hadn't been late for work every morning, he wouldn't have lost his job.
7. The exhibition has not been so well attended this year.
8. It's not the job I'm interested in; it's the people.
9. The excuse for the declaration of war was the defence of their territorial rights.
10. Johnny Brax is a careful driver on public road but a terror on the racetrack.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

Whatever one does, one should do it with confidence. If one had no confidence, there is little possibility that one would ever achieve anything. This truth seems to be self-evident, especially for those who are faced with drawbacks or hardships. For those people, confidence keeps their spirits up whenever times or things are hard for them.

However, in reality we do see a lot of people who complain that their difficulties are too great to overcome. For some, this might be true, but for many others, this only shows that they lack confidence. There are two main reasons why those people often feel frustrated even though they are capable of doing something. First, they do not have a correct estimate of themselves, and second, they overestimate the difficulties.

It is possible to build up confidence in oneself by having the right attitude toward one's own abilities. We should never underestimate our abilities but should believe in the proverb: "Where there is a will, there is a way." Confidence is the premise for fulfilling a task successfully.

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. B	6. C	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. D

B.

1. intensifies 2. ensure 3. strength 4. injury/injuries
5. comfortably 6. toughness 7. interruption 8. childish
9. rivalry 10. painful 11. unresolved 12. competition
13. admiration 14. recognition 15. assertive

C.

1. collecting 2. √ 3. purposes 4. √
5. case 6. had 7. made 8. seeing
9. √10. more 11. collectors 12. promising
13. Later 14. sent 15. botanist 16.√

II. Grammar

A.

1. about 2. with 3. from 4. for 5. about
6. from 7. at 8. with 9. in 10. to

B.

1. vanished 2. hardened 3. hardening 4. encasing
5. to be flawed 6. amazing 7. are declining 8. will be depleted
9. are always being discovered 10. guaranteeing

III. Reading

A.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

B.

1. D 2. G 3. E 4. C 5. E 6. A

IV. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. A
9. D 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. D

B.

1. can/usually/often/sometimes/frequently 2. myself
3. set 4. destination 5. Although 6. as
7. gathered/gained/acquired/accumulated 8. apply
9. mind 10. had 11. involved 12. whom
13. familiar/acquainted/those 14. calm
15. providing/supplying 16. Needless
17. evidence/proof 18. Anyone 19. deserves/merits 20. event

C.

1. Ann prides herself on her ability to speak five languages.
2. Help yourself to a drink while I'm getting ready.
3. You shouldn't blame yourself for what happened.
4. She wants to distance herself from the scandal caused by her husband's remark.
5. Danielle Steel's latest novel lends itself to being made into a film.
6. He has dedicated himself to raising the standard of living of the poor.
7. He resigned himself to spending the evening on his own.
8. You don't need to commit yourself now about whether or not you support the proposal.
9. Did the children behave themselves while the baby-sitter was here?
10. She couldn't trust herself not to eat the bar of chocolate.

D.

1. She congratulated me on passing my driving test so quickly.
2. Never before have I seen an eclipse of the sun.
3. Being unemployed is the most depressing situation.
4. Were you to get caught doing this, you would go to prison.
5. However clever he may be, I don't think he'll solve this problem.
6. He is thought to have been targeted to succeed the president.
7. It was faulty building work that caused the building to collapse/ the collapse of the building
8. By the time they reach an agreement, it will be too late.
9. It was the lack of medical facilities that caused the death of many people./many people to die.
10. Despite his failing eyesight, he managed to complete the sculpture.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

An important goal of education is to learn about yourself. Once you are separated from your parents, you are on your own. You are forced to deal with all different kinds of people and issues. You make an investment in yourself and in your future.

I can understand why some people would think that a college or university education should be available only to good students. Higher education is very expensive. It might seem like a waste of money to send someone to college who might not be able to handle the course work. Higher education is also a big investment of time. Maybe it would make more sense for a mediocre student to use that time getting a job and starting to earn money. Also, there are trade schools for students who are not academically inclined. Here they can learn a trade and a way to earn living. Why should they go to college or university? Besides, if they go to college and fail, this will discourage them and make them feel inferior.

I don't agree with this position. I think a college or university education should be available to all students. I think every student should have the opportunity to at least try his hand at college classes. Yes, higher education is expensive, but it is worth it. Yes, higher education is a big investment of time, but it is a valuable investment. If a student finds out he or she can't handle the work, there's plenty of time after that to go to trade school or find a job. Failing at college; or university might be hard on a student's self-image, but learning how to handle failure is one of the hard lessons of life.

I think every student should be given a chance to see how far she can go. Students who were at mediocre grades in secondary school might do very well in a different environment. College is more than just going to class. It's a time to meet different people, separate from parents, begin to define yourself as a person. I think that's an experience every student should have.

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. B	6. C	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. D	14. A	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. D	19. D	20. C

B.

1. criticism 2. surprisingly 3. dismissive 4. commitment
5. expectation 6. defiantly 7. hopeful 8. relationship
9. talkative 10. unimaginable 11. similarities 12. knowing
13. scientific 14. consciousness 15. definition

C.

1. out 2. with 3. do 4. √

5. in 6. but 7. √ 8. of
9. or 10. are 11. √ 12. the
13. such 14. √ 15. kind

II. Grammar

A.

1. the 2. a 3. the 4. the 5. 0
6. the 7. a 8. a 9. 0 10. 0
11. the 12. 0 13. the 14. 0 15. 0
16. the 17. the 18. the 19. 0 20. the
21. a 22. the 23. a 24. a 25. the
26. 0 27. the

B.

1. meets 2. listens 3. finishes 4. starts
5. cause 6. fails 7. occur 8. have
9. identifies 10. do 11. arises 12. uses
13. pronounces 14. takes 15. speaks

III. Reading

A.

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D

B.

1. E 2. D 3. F 4. A 5. G 6. C

IV. Use of English

A.

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B
9. D 10. A 11. C 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. C

B.

1. may/ can 2. In 3. written 4. as 5. best
6. are 7. to 8. found 9. breaking
10. such 11. like 12. a 13. code/mode
14. members 15. Examples 16. one/you/people
17. manner/way/fashion 18. part
19. handed/passed 20. one

C.

1. Ann was afraid the neighbours would look down on her for not having a washing machine.
   Ann was afraid the neighbours look down their noses at her for not having a washing machine.
2. If only you had made an effort, you might have passed the exam.
   If only you had made a greater effort, you might have passed the exam.
   If only you had put more effort into your work, you might have passed the exam.
3. Would/Do you mind opening the door for me?
4. Why not tell him the truth and get it over with?
   Why not tell him the truth and get it over and done with?
   Why not tell him the truth and get it off your chest?
5. The children kept (on) asking (us) for sweets.

6. It is out of the question (for me) to have/ get supper ready by eight o'clock.
   There is no question of supper being ready by eight o'clock.
7. I do not/ cannot see any advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   I (can) see no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   As far as I can see, there is no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
   As I see it, there is no advantage/point/sense in further discussion.
8. Please make allowances for Jane's poor typing: she's only been learning for a month.
9. Contrary to the appearance/its harmless appearance, the dog was, in fact, quite dangerous.
   Although the dog appeared quite harmless, it was, on the contrary, quite dangerous.
10. If Smith hadn't broken his leg, he would have represented England to play football.

D.

1. Despite the fact that it rained torrentially all day, we all enjoyed the excursion.
   Despite the torrential rain all day, we all enjoyed the excursion.
2. On no account is the manager to be disturbed.
   On no account must/should the manager be disturbed.
3. Unless we hear from you in seven days, the order will be cancelled.
4. Friendly as/though he may seem, he's not to be trusted.
5. But for your generous contribution, we couldn't continue our work.
6. He apologised for not ringing (having rung) to say he'd be late.
7. Tired though/as he was, he agreed to play tennis.
8. I didn't realise the extend to which he was influenced by his brother.
9. He denied telling (having told) anyone about my/our scheme.
10. You oughtn't to have scared your mother like that.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

Throughout my life, I have been lucky enough to have a very good relationship with my parents. They have supported me, given me necessary criticism, and taught me a great deal about how to live my life. Parents can be very important teachers in our lives; however, they are not always the best teachers.

Parents may be too close to their children emotionally. Sometimes they can only see their children through the eyes of a protector. For example, they may limit a child's freedom in the name of safety. A teacher might see a trip to a big city as a valuable new experience. However, it might seem too dangerous to a parent.

Another problem is that parents may expect their children's interests to be similar to their own. They can't seem to separate from their children in their mind. If they love science, they may try to force their child to love science too. But what if their child's true love is art, or writing, or car repair?

Parents are usually eager to pass on their values to their children. But should children always believe what their parents do? Maybe different generations need different ways of thinking. When children are young, they believe that their parents are always right. But when they get older, they realize there are other views. Sometimes parents, especially older ones, can't keep up with rapid social or technological changes. A student who has friends of all different races and backgrounds at school may find that his parents have narrower views. A student who loves computers may find that her parents don't really understand or value the digital revolution. Sometimes kids have to find their own ways to what they believe in.

The most important thing to realize is that we all have many teachers in our lives. Our parents teach us, our teachers teach us, and our peers teach us. Books and newspapers and television also teach us. All of them are valuable.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. D	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. D

B.

1. retired 2. coincidentally 3. discovery 4. amazement
5. marriages 6. presidency 7. assassination 8. alive
9. subconscious 10. complaints 11. anxiety 12. stress
13. impressive 14. injection 15. understandable 16. intention

C.

1. √ 2. fee. 3. price? 4. √
5. airlines. 6. yourself? 7. √ 8. distributors.
9. rewarding. 10. living. 11. √ 12. often.
13. all. 14. √ 15. savings.

II. Grammar

A.

1. insists on 2. specialises in 3. accused of 4. account for
5. abide by 6. translated into 7. tastes of 8. grumble about
9. decided against 10. deal with 11. surrounded by 12. count on
13. crying over 14. confined to 15. refrain from 16. book into

B.

1. have you been doing 2. I'll be sharing 3. belongs
4. were moving 5. 're joking 6. failed
7. have completely forgotten
8. 'll be 9. will have unpacked 10. 've done

III. Reading

A.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

B.

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. F 5. B 6. G

IV. Use of English

A.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. A
9. D 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. A

B.

1. at 2. far 3. able 4. unless 5. close
6. another 7. these 8. its 9. fact 10. develop
11. infancy 12. birth 13. fed 14. to 15. kind/sort/type
16. form 17. other 18. only 19. control 20. themselves/it

C.

1. As long as you obey the regulations, you will not be permitted to fish in this river.
2. Provided you take the necessary precautions, you shouldn't have any health problems.
3. Don't be late for the meeting, otherwise he'll give you the sack!
4. Were we to take effective action now, we could still save the rainforests.
5. Should you refuse to co-operate, they would expel you immediately from the country.
6. But for the minister's insistence, the ban on hunting would not have been imposed.
7. Abrams will stand trial murder at the High Court next week.
8. Their marriage has stood the test of time.
9. How do our sales stand in relation to those of other firms?
10. He stands little chance of winning the competition.

D.

1. This is the first time that my brother has flown solo in a glider.
2. This will be the last time we see each other before I go.
3. By the time he got to the station, the train had left.
4. It is ten years since the school was founded.
5. The house looks better now that it has been repainted.
6. It was six months since she had had a relapse.
7. The less money we spend, the better.
8. As a result of bad teaching I made slow progress.
9. Fleetfoot is the fastest runner in the world.
10. But for Jim's greater speed John would have won the gold medal.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

New factories often bring many good things to a community, such as jobs are increased prosperity. However, in my opinion, the benefits of having a factory are outweighed by the risks. That is why I oppose the plan to build a factory near my community.

I believe that this city would be harmed by a large factory. In particular, a factory would destroy the quality of the air and water in town. Factories bring smog and pollution. In the long run, the environment will be hurt and people's health will be affected. Having a factory is not worth that risk.

Of course, more jobs will be created by the factory. Our population will grow. To accommodate more workers, more homes and stores will be needed. Do we really want this much growth, so fast? Your town is going to grow, I would prefer slow growth with good planning. I don't want to see rows of cheaply constructed townhouses. Our quality of life must be considered.

I believe that this growth will change our city too much. I love my hometown because it is a safe, small town. It is also easy to travel here. If we must expand to hold new citizens, the small-town feel will be gone. I would miss that greatly.

A factory would be helpful in some ways. However, I feel that the dangers are greater than the benefits. I cannot support a plan to build a factory here, and hope that others feel the same way.

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. A	17. D	18. A	19. A	20. C

B.

1. invariably
2. pressure
3. excessive
4. essential
5. retailers
6. centrally
7. illogical
8. unavoidable
9. criticism(s)
10. efficiency

C.

1. to → for
2. does → is
3. a same → the same
4. in that → in which
5. many a → such a
6. expressing → epressed
7. requires → requiring
8. interpreting that → interpreting what
9. the one → the ones
10. another → other

II. Grammar

A.

1. at/on
2. up on
3. after
4. on
5. on
6. on
7. in
8. up with
9. through
10. up/to

B.

1.was cycling
2.had decided
3. had been
4. knew
5. had managed
6. were wondering
7. had made
8. had planned
9. had forgotten
10. had rained/had been raining
11. ended up
12. were riding
13. skidded
14. fell off
15) realised
16. had broken
17. caught
18. were not expecting
19. had gone
20. spent

III. Reading

A.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A

B.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. H 5. A 6. G 7. C

IV. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A
9. B 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. D

B.

1. are
2. it
3. between
4. there

5. attempt/effort
6. this
7. make
8. which/what
9. like/wish/want
10. most
11. because/as/since
12. and
13. due/according
14. to
15. matter
16. put
17. referred
18. thought/spoken
19. include
20. them

C.

1. We decided to put off looking for another flat for a couple of months.
2. She encouraged me to start training more seriously because she said I had a good chance of getting on the team.
3. She threatened to send the photographs to the newspaper if he didn't pay up.
4. I regret saying/having said I'd help Manuel move house this weekend.
5. She didn't deserve to be treated like that.
6. I hope he didn't mind me/my telling him I thought he was putting on weight.
7. The heavy traffic made me miss my train.
8. Silvia proposed staying/that we stay in Madrid overnight.
9. The organising committee are pleased to invite you to give the opening lecture at the conference.
10. You neglected to tell me you were going to be away for a whole month.

D.

1. The students regretted not attending/having attended/going to/having gone to the lecture.
2. Unless you saw/heard/listened/watched/have seen the programme you can't really judge.
3. It was not so much a discussion as an argument.
4. Hardly a day passes/goes by without me/my writing to him.
5. I never had any intention of going to the meeting.
6. Not until he came into the light did I recognise him.
7. There is absolutely no truth in the rumour about the politician and the construction contract .
8. One runner was so exhausted that he couldn't complete the last lap of the race.
9. We were never made/forced/obliged to do anything we didn't want to.
10. There's no point/sense in complaining.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

Do movies and television affect our behavior? A special concern is whether movies and television make children and society more violent. I believe that movies and television do influence our behavior, both for the better and for the worse.

Movies do make people more violent. The more we see violent acts on television, the less sensitive we become to them. Eventually violence doesn't seem wrong. We may even commit violent acts ourselves. This is especially true because we don't always realize that violence has consequences. Actors can be killed and come back for another movie. Sometimes we confuse that with reality. We forget that killing someone is permanent.

Movies and television also influence our behavior because they make us less active. Looking at films is a passive activity. If we watch too much, we become unhealthy, both mentally and physically. We stop using our own imagination when we see things acted out for us. Mental laziness becomes physical laziness; we'd rather watch sports on TV than play sports ourselves. We'd rather visit with the characters on "Seinfeld" or "Friends" than go chat with our own neighbors. Imaginary people have exciting lives. Is it any wonder that some people would rather live a fantasy life than their own?

Of course, watching movies and television can also be good for us. It can give us a broader window on the world. For example, seeing movies can expose us to people of different races and cultures. We can then overcome some prejudices more easily. Recently there have been more handicapped people in films, and this also helps reduce prejudice.

The best influence on our behavior is that movies and television reduce stress. Watching films, we can escape our own problems for a little while. Also, sometime movies show positive ways to resolve problems we all face. While TV and movies shouldn't be a way to hide from life, sometimes they can help us cope.

It is true that movies and television can influence our behavior negatively. However, I also believe that they influence our behavior in positive ways. How they affect you depends on how much you watch, what you watch, and how you respond to what you watch.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 6

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. A	16. D	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. D

B.

1. watered 2. excitement 3. celebration 4. disastrous
5. representatives 6. awareness 7. disregard(s) 8. appallingly
9. agility 10. basically 11. traditional 12. equivalents
13. lightness 14. permissible 15. effectiveness 16. protection

C.

1. museum 2. √ 3. symbol 4. engineering
5. off 6. too 7. urged 8. grudgingly
9. trial 10. immediate 11. whole 12. √
13. literal 14. bewilderingly 15. √ 16. their 17. √

II. Grammar

A.

1. on 2. off 3. at 4. in 5. after
6. on 7. at 8. after 9. at 10. in

B.

1. was walking 2. started 3. will get 4. reach
5. had remembered 6. had left 7. am always getting
8. Are you going 9. do you want 10. took

III. Reading

A.

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. C

B.

1. B2. E 3. A 4. D

IV. Use of English

A.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B
9. A 10. D 11. C 12. C. 13. D 14. A 15. C

B.

1. when 2. sale 3. try 4. did 5. That/This
6. to 7. After 8. the 9. no 10. anything/everything
11. among 12. took 13. far 14. ran 15. set/broke
16. came 17. further 18. bit 19. will 20. Within/In/After

C.

1. That is the man whose opinion means more to me than any other person's.
2. Since the start of the rain the protesters had melted away.
3. My little tent was dwarfed by the mountains.
4. I'm afraid you may have overlooked something in your report.
5. Surely the man was seen taking the picture.
6. The students demanded (that) the regulations (should) be abolished.
7. Your shirt needs washing right now before that stain dries.
8. The new one-way system has been only a partial success.
9. There has been a steady decline in the number of accidents since the speed limit was imposed.
10. The spy made his / her way into the building by a secret passage.

D.

1. Nobody did anything about it.
2. He is hardly likely to have taken poison.
3. The machine couldn't be made to work.
4. These pictures are the most beautiful I have ever seen.
5. There is no difference in weight between these two boxers.
6. The last time I forwent a meal was two years ago.
7. Hers is a difficult question to answer adequately.
8. As far as I know, Mr Green's a vegetarian.
9. He is not so much a teacher as a lecturer.
10. Some of the stories he had to tell were hair-raising.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

Some people like to eat out at food stands and restaurants, while others like to prepare food at home. Often it depends on the kind of lifestyle people have. Those with very busy jobs outside the house don't always have time to cook. They like the convenience of eating out. Overall, though, it is cheaper and healthier to eat at home.

While eating in restaurants is fast, the money you spend can add up. When I have dinner at a restaurant with a friend, the bill is usually over twenty dollars. I can buy a lot of groceries with that much money. Even lunch at a fast food stand usually costs five or six dollars for one person. That's enough to feed the whole family at home.

Eating at home is better for you, too. Meals at restaurants are often high in fat and calories, and they serve big plates of food - much more food than you need to eat at one meal. If you cook food at home, you have more control over the ingredients. You can use margarine instead of butter or your potatoes, or not put so much cheese on top of your pizza. At home you can control your portion size. You can serve yourself as little as you want. In a restaurant, you may eat a full plate of food "because you paid for it".

It's true that eating out is convenient. You don't have to shop, or cook, or clean up. But real home cooking doesn't have to take up a lot of time. There are lots of simple meals that don't take long to make. In fact, they're faster than eating out, especially if you think of the time you spend driving to a restaurant, parking, waiting for a table, waiting for service, and driving home.

Both eating at restaurants and cooking at home can be satisfying. Both can taste good and be enjoyed with family and friends. I prefer cooking at home because of the money and health issues, but people will make their choice that fits their lifestyle best.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. C	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. D	14. B	15. B	16. B	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. C

B.

1. abnormalities 2. solar, tidal 3. pseudo-intellectual
4. landscape 5. deformity 6. counter-productive
7. non-renewable 8. malpractices 9. preconceived
10. non-appearance

C.

1. off 2. √ 3. to 4. √ 5. more
6. √ 7. √ 8. of 9. √ 10. may
11. √ 12. √ 13. in/almost 14. √

II. Grammar

A.

1. of 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. with
6. on 7. at/ on 8. at 9. in 10. in
11. of 12. out 13. to/from 14. on 15. in
16. after 17. about/around 18. under
19. to 20. In

B.

1. get through 2. hung up 3. hold on 4. counted on
5. let him down 6. walk out on 7. get her down 8. look up to
9. turn down 10. call for 11. feel up to 12. take me on
13. cropped up 14. push in 15. fell for

III. Reading

A.
1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

B.
1. E 2. A 3. D 4. G 5. C 6. F

IV. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. D
9. A 10. C 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. A

B.

1. back 2. part 3. it 4. there
5. against 6. little 7. brought 8. until/till
9. that 10. to 11. went
12. would/could/might 13. means 14. hardly/scarcely 15. so/as/that

C.

1. I speak German with great ease.
2. He made a very quick recovery from his operation.
3. What effect has the strike had on student attendance?
4. She fell prey to irrational fears.
5. All the students smiled except Mr Misery.
6. I take it for granted you're hungry.
7. The book fails to come up to his expectations.
8. A change would do you good.
9. He works when he feels like it.
10. It makes no difference to me whether you come or not.

D.

1. This is the first time (that) his authority has been challenged (that) anyone/someone has challenged his authority
2. The manager threatened not to select Brian for the team/(that) he wouldn't select Brian/(that) Brian would not be selected unless he trained harder /if he did not train harder.
3. The house had its/the roof blown off by/in/during/as a result of /because of the hurricane.
4. You are certain/bound/sure to meet lots of/(certainly) going to meet lots of people in your new job.
5. Rather than disturb the meeting I left without saying goodbye.
6. In few other books is/would one see this problem so well explained OR is there/would one find etc. such a good/so good an explanation of this problem.
7. I object to people criticising me unfairly/(my) being unfairly criticised/(to it) when people criticise me unfairly.
8. Robert now wishes (that) he had accepted/taken the job.
9. An increased number of travellers are being stopped by customs officials this week.

10. She is a more sympathetic listener than anyone else./ She is a person who listens more sympathetically than anyone else.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

People attend colleges or universities for a lot of different reasons. I believe that the three most common reasons are to prepare for a career, to have new experiences, and to increase their knowledge of themselves and the world around them.

Career preparation is becoming more and more important to young people. For many, preparing for a career in a competitive job market is the primary reason to go to college. At college, it's possible to learn new skill for careers with a lot of opportunities. This means careers, such as information technology, that are expected to need a large workforce in the coming years.

Also students go to colleges and universities to have new experiences. This often means having the opportunity to meet people different from lose in their home towns. For most students, going to college is the first time they're been away from home by themselves. Being independent like this means having to make decisions that they've never had to make before. Making these decisions increases their knowledge of themselves.

Besides looking for self-knowledge, people also attend a university or college to expand their knowledge in subjects they find interesting. For many, this will be their last chance for a long time to learn about something that doesn't have to do with their career.

I would recommend that people not be so focused on a career. They should go to college to have new experiences and learn as much as they can about themselves and the world they live in.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. A	15. C	16. D	17. D	18. C	19. A	20. B

B.

1. themselves 2. conference 3. loneliness
4. difficulty/difficulties 5. persistent
6. embarrassment 7. failure 8. outside
9. inadequate 10. conditioning 11. pre-disposition
12. psychologists 13. self-conscious 14. thought 15. partly

C.

1. german → German 2. launtch → launch 3. fliht → flight
4. wedding the airline → wedding, the airline
5. beseaged → besieged 6. √ 7. no) 8. √
9. no ; after *married* 10. traditionall → traditional

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11. √ 12. Wedding → wedding
13. newlyweds' → newlyweds 14. √
15. espesially → especially 16.√

II. Grammar

A.

1. on 2. After 3. at 4. on 5. in
6. After 7. in 8. at 9. on 10. in

B.

1. had thought 2. learnt 3. included 4. had been working
5. came 6. hadn't passed 7. was studying 8. to support
9. had passed 10. had established 11. has been practising
12. has gained 13. are having 14. has been 15. got
16. owns 17. operates 18. had been taking
19. got 20. looking

III. Reading

A.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C

B.

1. E 2. F 3. A 4. C 5. D

IV. Use of English

A.

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A
9. C 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. B

B.

1. be/seem/appear/sound 2. story/details 3. the
4. If/Once/When/Provided/Assuming 5. how
6. relies/depends/hinges 7. a 8. them 9. cannot
10. what 11. Nor/Neither 12. for 13. such
14. to 15. covered 16. minimum 17. should/must
18. without 19. first 20. unless

C.

1. Siolkovsky is/ has been credited with inventing/having invented the space rocket/the invention of the/ being the inventor of the space rocket.
2. I daren't turn on the television for fear of waking up the baby.
3. Some people will go to any/great/absurd lengths to loose weight.
4. The two theories (appear to) have nothing in common/no common ground.
5. Several members of the committee expressed concern about/at/over the chairman's proposals.
6. Our company has/holds (the/a) monopoly of/on/over the import/importing/ importation of these chemicals.
7. The team's defeat was the /a direct consequence of the coach's tactics./ The direct consequence of the coach's tactics was the defeat./The team lost as a direct consequence of the coach's tactics.
8. We have no idea of/as to his whereabouts./ We don't know his whereabouts./ His whereabouts are/is unknown to us.
9. The policeman's prompt action adverted an accident.

10. There is no doubt that this record will sell a lot of copies./ Without doubt this record will sell a lot of copies.

D.

1. My purpose in calling this meeting is to present the latest sales figures.
2. The average skyscraper in the USA is taller/higher/bigger than anywhere else in the world./ The average height/size of skyscrapers in the USA is greater than anywhere else in the world.
3. I hadn't expected (that) he would be/him to be so easy/that easy/such an easy person to talk to. OR it to be/(that) it would be (1) so/that easy to talk to him. OR (that) talking to him would be so/that easy.
4. All dogs are thought/believed/said to have evolved/ descended from wolves. OR All dogs are descended from wolves according to experts.
5. At no time did the two sides look likely to reach an agreement. OR was there any likelihood of the two sides reaching an agreement.
6. Busy as/though he was, Melissa's father still played with her.
7. Mrs Wilson sends her apologies for not having attended/not attending the meeting yesterday morning.
8. I cancelled my subscription to that magazine nine months ago.
9. Further information can be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope to the above address.
10. But for his father's early retirement Richard would not have taken over the family business .

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

"Experience is the best teacher" is an old cliché, but I agree with it. The most important, and sometimes the hardest, lessons we learn in life come from our participation in situations. You can't learn everything from a book.

Of course, learning from books in a formal educational setting is also valuable. It's in school that we learn the information we need to function in our society. We learn how to speak and write and understand mathematical equations. This is all information that we need to live in our communities and earn a living.

Nevertheless, I think that the most important lessons can't be taught; they have to be experienced. No one can teach us how to get along with others or how to have self-respect. As we grow from children into teenagers, no one can teach us how to deal with peer pressure. As we leave adolescence behind and enter adult life, no one can teach us how to fall in love and get married.

This shouldn't stop us from looking for guidelines along the way. Teachers and parents are valuable sources of advice when we're young. As we enter into new stages in our lives, the advice we receive from them is very helpful because they have already had similar experiences. But experiencing our own triumphs and disasters is really the only way to learn how to deal with life.

* * *

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. C	6. A	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. C	19. C	20. C

B.

1. oversimplification
2. overestimating
3. pro-strike; outvoted
4. counter-productive; over-react
5. subtitles
6. super-rich; superstars; outsell
7. self-explanatory
8. half-expected; ex-wife
9. counter-attack; pre-arranged
10. reappeared; half-frozen

C.

1. to 2. so 3. that 4. of 5. √
6. did 7. √ 8. themselves 9. they 10. √
11. quite 12. √ 13. because 14. √ 15. which
16. the

II. Grammar

A.

1. with	2. to	3. of	4. in	5. of	6. about	7. on	8. of	9. at
10. of	11. of	12. on	13. of	14. in	15. of	16. in	17. to	

B.

1. convincing; had seen
2. to discover; had lied
3. to be introduced
4. coming; wakes
5. shouldn't have told
6. having been told
7. left; had collected
8. retires, will have saved
9. came; didn't know; to turn; had had, wouldn't have been drowned
10. have been telephoning, haven't you finished

III. Reading

A.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C

B.

1. F 2. H 3. G 4. A 5. B 6. E 7. C

IV. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D
9. A 10. B 11. D 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. D

B.

1. more 2. the 3. In 4. their 5. set
6. under 7. this 8. called/termed/considered
9. although/though/while/however 10. of
11. mirror 12. in 13. if/whether
14. without 15. should/must 16. them
17. especially/particular 18. something/the
19. to 20. make

C.

1. A quiet holiday would do you good.

2. With six children on her hands, she is extremely busy. OR With six children (to look after), she, has a lot on her hands/has her hands full.
3. It would be/is a waste of time phoning/to phone Caroline – she's away. OR Don't waste your time phoning Caroline – she's away.
4. It is none of/not my business what Rachel does in her spare time. OR It is not any/no business of mine what Rachel does in her spare time.
5. (The use of) the main college car park is restricted to final-year students.
6. The final version of the plan bore/had no/little/not much resemblance to the initial draft. OR There was no/little/not much resemblance between the final version and the initial draft.
7. There is no question of (me/my) changing my mind about resigning. OR My changing my mind about resigning is out of the question.
8. He made no/he didn't make (any) reference to our previous conversation.
9. We run the business as a joint venture. OR We run a joint business.
10. Digging always gives me an appetite/a good/big appetite.

D.

1. He is said to have escaped to a neutral country.
2. Only when the general's personal diaries were published did the truth come out.
   Only when they published the general's personal diaries did the truth come out.
3. The edge of the shore was becoming coated with oil.
4. Although rain was forecast it stayed fine.
5. We'd rather you didn't smoke/you stopped smoking.
6. It's high time you were able to dress yourself.
7. So long as the examiner can read your handwriting he will accept your answer.
8. No matter how long you use it, it won't wear out.
9. Get the work finished by lunch time and you can go home.
10. Despite her severe disability Judy participated in many sports.
    Despite being severely disabled Judy participated in many sports.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

When people succeed, it is because of hard work, but luck has a lot to do with it, too. Success without some luck is almost impossible. The French emperor Napoleon said of one of his generals, "I know he's good. But is he lucky?" Napoleon knew that all the hard work and talent in the world can't make up for bad luck. However, hard work can invite good luck.

When it comes to success, luck can mean being in the right place to meet someone, or having the right skills to get a job done. It might mean turning down an offer and then having a better offer come along. Nothing can replace hard work, but working hard also means you're preparing yourself for opportunity. Opportunity very often depends on luck.

How many of the great inventions and discoveries came about through a lucky mistake or a lucky chance? One of the biggest lucky mistakes in history is Columbus' so-called discovery of America. He enriched his sponsors and changed history, but he was really looking for India. However, Columbus' chance discovery wasn't pure luck.

It was backed up by years of studying and calculating. He worked hard to prove his theory that the world was round.

Success that comes from pure luck and no hard work can be a real problem. For example, consider a teenage girl who becomes a movie star. Imagine she's been picked from nowhere because of her looks. She is going to feel very insecure, because she knows she didn't do anything to earn her stardom. On the other hand, think about an actress who's spent years learning and working at her craft. When she finally has good luck and becomes a success, she will handle stardom better. She knows she earned it.

People who work hard help make their own luck by being ready when opportunity knocks. When it comes to success, I think that hard work and luck go hand in hand.

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. Vocabulary

A.

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. B	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. A	15. A	16. D	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. A

B.

1. quickly 2. begun 3. diplomatic 4. exorcists 5. company
6. metal 7. thought 8. fiber 9. sank 10. telescope

C.

1. some informations → some information
2. This strategy worked very effective → This strategy worked very effectively
3. keen and committal → keen and committed
4. in the spot → on the spot
5. very delighted → absolutely delighted
6. worked totally hard → worked very/extremely hard
7. the same grade of commitment → the same level of commitment
8. every and each one of us → each and every one of us
9. deeply unreasonable → totally/completely unreasonable
10. not making their fair share → not doing their fair share
11. to put up to the situation → to put up with the situation
12. but lastly → but finally/ in the end
13. had large potential → had great potential
14. to have an effort → to make an effort
15. he thoroughly refused → he totally/ absolutely refused
16. to hand out my resignation → to hand in my resignation
17. another job in → another job with
18. I'm earning twice as high as → I'm earning twice as much as
19. exactly as long hours → equally long hours
20. I'm far on the way! → I'm well on the way!

II. Grammar

A.

1. beside/next to; with 2. at; in; over; below
3. in; in; over 4. by; on/in; on
5. opposite; from; from; to; on 6. on; in; in
7. in; in front of; in; in; during; about 8. Besides; at
9. after; in; before 10. on; for; in/during
11. in; under; in; behind/in/on top of/under/next to
12. into; in; in; by/beside/next to/under; with; on

B.

1. ask; lend; lifting 2. open; supply
3. cancel; placed; changed 4. pay; raise; collect
5. offered; resist; accept; lose 6. leads; running; strike
7. throw; drawing; bear 8. raised; reached; hold

III. Reading

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. D

B.

1. B 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. G 6. A

IV. Use of English

A.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B
6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

B.

1. through/against 2. arrive 3. to 4. could 5. Spare
6. first 7. stand 8. every/each 9. until 10. does
11. say 12. but 13. wasted 14. less 15. gives
16. no 17. however 18. them 19. rid 20. tell

C.

1. I haven't(got)/don't have the faintest idea what you're talking about.
2. The problems (that) Les is facing are / Les's problems are of his own making.
3. The plot is centred on the adventures of two teenagers.
4. He (makes sure (that) he) distances himself from policies he disagrees with.
5. Could you keep an/your eye on my bag while I'm away, please?
6. Rosemary's ridiculous ideas are a constant source of amusement to me. OR Rosemary's ridiculous ideas are the source of constant amusement to me.
7. He left the stage to the accompaniment of loud applause.
8. Mike never shrinks from making tough decisions as a manager.
9. We agreed that we would take it in turns to do the washing up. OR We agreed that we would take turns at doing the washing up.
10. Don't breathe a word of this to the boss. OR Don't breathe a word to the boss about this.

D. 1. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.
They had so fierce a dog that nobody would visit them.

2. I can barely see any mark(s) on that dress.
I can barely make out the mark(s) on that dress.
I can barely distinguish a mark on that dress.
3. Nothing but a full apology would satisfy him.
Nothing but a full apology was good enough for him.
Nothing but a full apology would do for him.
Nothing but a full apology was acceptable to him.
4. He didn't forget and neither did she.
He didn't forget and nor did she.
5. The moment I got up to dance the band stopped playing.
I decided to get up and dance the band decided to stop playing.
6. The doctor suggested (that) I should rest/I rest.
7. Only after a twelve-hour wait did their flight leave.
Only after a delay of twelve hours did their flight leave.
8. They are being made to study hard by their teacher.
They are (being) forced to study hard by their teacher.
9. They certainly lived (fully) up to our expectations.
10. Much as I admire his courage I think he is foolish.

V. Composition

Bài viết gợi ý:

Some people may believe that going to classes should be optional, but I disagree. I don't understand how university students can expect to learn anything if they don't attend classes. Personal experience can help people learn about themselves and the world outside the classroom, but when it comes to learning about academic subjects, students need to be in class.

In class they receive the benefit of the teacher's knowledge. The best teachers do more than just go over the material in the class textbook. They draw their students into discussion of the material. They present opposing points of view. They schedule guest speakers to come, give the students additional information, or show documentary films on the subject.

Also, attending classes on any subject teaches more than just facts. It teaches students how to learn, how to absorb information and then apply what they've learned to other situations. Their teacher is the best one to help them with these skills. They can't learn them just by reading the textbook.

Going to class also teaches students how to work with the other members of the class. Many times students will be given group assignments. This is different from what they did in secondary school. Here they are with people from different backgrounds and experiences. In this situation, they learn how to handle working with people different from themselves to achieve a common goal.

Going to class also teaches students responsibility and discipline. Having to be at a particular place at a particular time prepares them for getting a job. Being at that place on time with an assignment completed prepares them for a career.

In short, by going to class students learn more than just information from the teacher. They also learn how to learn, how to work with others, and how to work responsibly. These are not optional skills in life, so attending classes should not be optional in college.

-- THE END --